The New-York Times.

VOL. X.....NO. 2952. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, MARCH 8, 1861. PRICE TWO CENTS.

AFFAIRS OF THE NATION.

PROGRESS OF EVENTS IN WASHINGTON.

No More Nominations Sent to the Senate.

Who the Candidates are and their Relative Chances.

Interesting Debate on the Inaugural Address.

Messrs. Wigfall and Mason Consider it a Declaration of War.

Mr. Douglas Again in the President's Defence.

The Diplomatic Corps Introduced at the White House.

The Southern Commissioners Conclude to Defer Action.

GROWING UNION SENTIMENT IN VIRGINIA.

OUR WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, March 7.

SPARRING BETWEEN DOUGLAS AND WIGFALL.

The Senate spent nearly all day in the discussion of the President's Message. The sparring was principally between DOUGLAS and WIGFALL. The latter wished to commit DOUGLAS to the present Administration by asking leading questions, which DOUGLAS declined to answer, on the ground that even if he knew the policy of the Administration, and exposed it, WIGFALL, having violated his oath, and on the floor of the Senate announcing himself a subject of a foreign nation, might take advantage of such information, and use it to the injury of the country. WIGFALL was nonplussed by the answer, and by this sharp rebuke of treason. The course of DOUGLAS is generally complimented on all sides

The Senate did nothing in Executive Session, as no nominations were sent in to-day, and the Committees have not had time to act on those sent yesterday.

THE COMMISSIONERS FROM THE SOUTHERN CONFEDERACY.

The Commissioners from the Southern Confederacy are this evening dining with Senator WIGFALL. They held a conference this morning in WIGFALL'S rooms, where it was agreed to postpone for a few days their communication to President LINCOLN, until Mr. SEWARD has an opportunity to develop his programme of policy towards the seceding States. WIGFALL urged them to act immediately, and bring their mission to a close, in order to allow President DAVIS an opportunity to capture Forts Sumter and Pickens before reinforcements can reach there. Mr. FORSYTH ignored the proposition, and some high words occurred.

VISIT OF THE DIPLOMATIC CORPS.

The Diplomatic Corps called on the President this afternoon. The Cabinet were present, as were the ladies of Mr. LINCOLN'S family and of the Cabinet officers. Mons. FIGANIERE, the senior diplomat, made a speech in French, a translation of which had been furnished to Mr. LINCOLN beforehand. To it Mr. LINCOLN replied as follows:

"Mr. FIGANIERE and gentlemen of the Diplomatic body: Please accept my sincere thanks for your kind congratulations. It affords me pleasure to confirm the confidence you so generously express in the friendly disposition of the United States, through me, towards the Sovereigns and Governments you respectively represent. With equal satisfaction I accept the assurance you are pleased to give, that the same disposition is reciprocated by your Sovereigns, your Governments and yourselves. Allow me to express the hope that these friendly relations may remain undisturbed, and also my fervent wishes for the health and happiness of yourselves personally."

After the delivery of the addresses the most social time prevailed, and all ceremonies were put aside. Mrs. LINCOLN particularly impressed one of the newly arrived Diplomats, whose English is confined to a most limited compass.

MEETING OF THE CABINET, AND APPOINTMENTS.

The Cabinet held a protracted interview this morning, and devoted the entire time to the consideration of appointments, which are expected to be sent in to-morrow.

CORRECTED LIST OF NEW YORK APPLICANTS FOR OFFICE.

Collector—Joe Hoxie, S. Draper, Geo. Opdyke, Robt. Campbell, H. Barney, B. M. Blatchford, Gen. James Nye.

Naval Officer—Hon. F. E. Spinner, Gen. Smith, of Kingston; Dan. Ullman, Hon. C. L. Beal, —— Dorsheimer, Mr. Herman, of the *Evening Post*; Gen. Nye, contingent upon Collectorship; Henry Bennett.

Surveyor—Hon. B. F. Camp, Abraham Wakeman, J. Watson Webb, of the *Courier and Enquirer*.

Navy Agent—Mr. Dutcher, of New-York City; Mr. Marshall, Mr. Ladue, of Herkimer County; Judge Hogeboom, of Hudson; H. B. Babcock.

Sub-Treasurer—Hon. Alfred Wells, Hon. M. L. Lee.

Marshal, Southern District—Judge Van Valkenberg. *Northern District*—Augustus Scrogge, O. B. Latham, of Seneca Falls; A. B. Dickerson, P. V. Kellogg, Samuel Allen.

District Attorney, Southern District—Erastus Cook, of Kingston; E. Delafield Smith, C. Shafter and Mr. Andrews, of New-York City. *Northern District*—Wm. A. Dart.

THE NEW-YORK CITY POST-OFFICE.

Many New-Yorkers think that TAYLOR, present Acting-Postmaster at New-York, will be retained. If Joe HOXIE would put in an application for the position, he would get it without doubt, as there seems to be little or no competition for it.

THE BROOKLYN POST-OFFICE.

GEORGE LINCOLN, the originator of the term "Rail-splitter," and a distant connection of the President, is after the Brooklyn Post-office. So are ALDEN J. SPOONER, of the Brooklyn *Star*, and R. W. POTTER, of the Rocky Mountain Club. Some arrangement will probably be made by LINCOLN and POTTER, giving LINCOLN the place.

THE NEW-YORK SURVEYORSHIP.

The competition for Surveyor at New-York seems to have narrowed down to WAKEMAN and CAMP. It is urged that CAMP ought not to have the position, as he, being a member of the Legislature, is disqualified from holding any Federal appointment. GREELEY presses him very strongly, as he pressed GREELEY at Albany, but WAKEMAN'S chances are decidedly the best.

THE DEPUTY-COLLECTORSHIP OF NEW-YORK.

D. O. BRADLEY, of Brooklyn, has the best chance for First Deputy Collector at New-York. He has a singularly strong combination of influences at work in his behalf, and is a good man for the place.

APPRAISERSHIP.

THOMAS MCELRATH, of the *Century*, is universally conceded the General Appraisership.

Judge DORSHIMER and Senator KING called upon all the Cabinet officers to-day. DORSHIMER is still pushing for Naval Officer.

THE BOSTON COLLECTORSHIP.

GEO. W. MCLELLAN, of Cambridge, Mass., who was very strongly backed for the Collectorship of Boston, is to receive the appointment of Second Assistant Postmaster-General. The delegation from that State had indorsed J. Z. GOODRICH for Collector, and this *coup d'état* disposes of them both amicably. MCLELLAN has been Secretary of the State Republican Committee a long time, and eminently qualified for his new position.

GEO. G. FOGG, late Secretary of the National Republican Committee, and FRANK P. BLAIR, have gone to New-Hampshire, to remain until after the State Election.

It is settled that the Massachusetts delegation will make no further recommendations until they have been home.

THE MISSION TO MEXICO.

It seems to be pretty generally understood that CASSIUS M. CLAY will receive the mission to Mexico, if he will accept. This is regarded by the Administration as being, at the present juncture of affairs in that country, and our own, as the most important mission in the Government. It requires a brave, discreet man, and such a man Mr. LINCOLN and his Cabinet regard Mr. CLAY.

THE MISSION TO ENGLAND.

The pressure for CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS as Minister to England grows stronger every hour. If the appointment is made, Mr. BURLINGAME will be provided for at home, taking some good paying berth.

The name of WM. L. DAYTON is also much mentioned for the mission to England.

EMERSON ETHERIDGE is being strongly urged for the mission to Spain.

CHIEF CLERK IN THE NAVY DEPARTMENT.

Mr. WILLIAMS, it is understood, is to be appointed Chief Clerk of the Navy Department. He has been in the office a long time. His politics seem to be a question of some doubt, but from his position, he has all along been presumed to be a Democrat. He is, however, a very energetic and efficient officer.

ENGINEERING BUREAU.

B. F. ESHERWOOD, Chief Engineer in the Navy, known in this country and in Europe, as author of *Engineering Precedents*, warmly the supporter of Mr. LINCOLN, is widely named as the Head of the Bureau of Engineering in the Navy Department. The office seeming to require to be filled by a Naval Engineer, Mr. ESHERWOOD may be regarded as ahead for the place.

THE WASHINGTON MARSHALSHIP.

Mr. CAMERON called upon Mr. LINCOLN, and urged the necessity of some good, trustworthy man as Marshal of the District of Columbia. Mr. LINCOLN said if CAMERON thought it of such importance he would take twenty-four hours to consider the subject. The chances are decidedly in favor of LAMON.

REMOVALS IN WASHINGTON.

Several removals occurred to-day. The son of Mr. SMITH, Secretary of the Interior, was appointed Librarian to the Interior Department, vice LESTER, of Mississippi—a Secessionist *per se*. Gen. GRANGER, Recorder of the General Land Office, and brother-in-law to Senator DOUGLAS, was removed to-day. The Secretary to the President, to sign land patents, Mr. LEONARD, received notice that his services were no longer required.

Senator TEN EYCK, of New-Jersey, asks the appointment of MCCLAIR, of this city, his cousin, as Commissioner of Public Buildings.

SENATOR CRITTENDEN AND THE SUPREME COURT.

It is generally understood that Mr. CRITTENDEN is to go on the Supreme Bench. Although he assures me that he knows nothing of it, there is little doubt that he will soon be nominated and confirmed.

It is understood that some of the Senators will oppose the nomination of Mr. CRITTENDEN, should it be sent in. What foundation there is for this I do not know, but Messrs. SUMNER, TRUMBULL, WADE and FESSENDEN, are mentioned as having expressed strong opposition to the appointment.

A SERENADE TO MR. CRITTENDEN AND GEN. SCOTT.

Mr. CRITTENDEN was serenaded to-night, and made a speech from the window of the National Hotel. It was a strong Union, patriotic speech, and was loudly cheered, and warmly applauded. He was also called upon by many leading gentlemen who were present during the serenade. BOULIGNY, of Louisiana, advanced to congratulate him, and being discovered by the crowd, was loudly called for. He responded briefly, in a strong Union speech. The company then went to serenade Gen. SCOTT, who answered to the compliment briefly.

CAUCUS OF THE ILLINOIS OFFICE-SEEKERS.

The Illinois delegation held a caucus to-night, to discuss the subject of the offices in that State. They were entirely harmonious in their consultation, but their action has not transpired and will not at present.

VIRGINIA NOT GOING TO SECEDE.

Mr. CLEMENS, of Virginia, says, "no matter what the Convention may do, the State will not go out." WM. C. RIVES is here. He says the Virginia Convention has no idea of going out of the Union. There are many applications for Federal appointments from Virginia.

Mr. CALDWELL, the Virginia Republican State Senator, reports the Union sentiment as growing every hour. Mr. CHANDLER, of Virginia, is here, and had an interview with Mr. LINCOLN to-night, who was highly gratified with the reports from that State.

REPORT OF THE VIRGINIA PEACE COMMISSIONERS.

The Virginia Commissioners to the Peace Convention in making their report to the Governor, accompany it with no recommendation; they only detail the proceedings and the result.

DECISION OF A VIRGINIA COURT.

The Court of Henrico County, Va., yesterday, decided unanimously that an attorney could not be required to take an oath to support the Constitution of the United States, prior to his admission to practice.

MR. SEWARD GOING TO VIRGINIA.

Mr. SEWARD talks of going to Richmond, Va., and if he does not go, it will be because the pressure of business will not allow him.

VACANCIES TO BE FILLED FORTHWITH.

Vacancies in all the Departments will be filled at once. The Constitution allows the President to fill no vacancies during the recess that do not occur at that time, and in order to secure the appointments at once, the above decision has been made. A batch of subordinate appointments, agreed upon to-day, will be sent in to-morrow.

MR. LINCOLN'S HEALTH.

Mr. LINCOLN is rapidly recovering from the fatigue of his journey, and subsequent annoyance at the hotel, where he had no means of shutting himself up. At the White House he has adopted a systematic routine, and all callers have first to see NICOLAY, the Secretary, who now bears the brunt of the labor. Mr. LINCOLN rode on horseback to the Soldiers' Home this morning before breakfast.

RECEPTIONS AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

The President gives his first general reception to-morrow night. The rush to see him promises to be terrific. Mrs. LINCOLN receives her friends in general reception on Saturday morning, as was the etiquette under Miss LANE'S administration of the honors of the White House.

THE LADIES OF THE WHITE HOUSE.

The ladies have not been out to-day, though they have received many cards. Mrs. BAKER and Miss EDWARDS, the accomplished nieces of Mrs. LINCOLN, are overwhelmed with attentions, and Mrs. LINCOLN may be said to be on the top wave of popularity. The reception, to-morrow night, will be a very brilliant affair. The entire Diplomatic Corps will be present, and many Army and Navy officers.

THE OVERLAND MAIL SERVICE.

I learn that the Butterfield Overland Mail Company, whose service is transferred to the Central route, by recent legislation of Congress, have agreed with Senator LATHAM to run their coaches *daily*, although the law only requires them to run six times a week. They also propose to make the trips across the Continent, from the Missouri River to Placerville, in California, in sixteen days during the Summer, and twenty in Winter. The law calls for schedules of twenty and twenty-three days' time. The daily service begins on the 1st of July, until when there will be no Overland service, as the present service *via* Fort Smith and El Paso is to be immediately discontinued.

THE PONY TO BE MAINTAINED.

The Overland contractors are also to keep up the Pony Express, semi-weekly, making the trips in ten days time each way, and charging the public not exceeding one dollar per half ounce on Pony Express matter. In order to prevent overloading the Pony at these greatly reduced rates, the contractors intend to run a double Pony on the same day whenever the business will warrant it. Senators LATHAM and WILSON are entitled to much credit for their services in procuring this excellent reorganization and rearrangement of the entire Overland system. It is now on an admirable and economical basis.

ARMY RESIGNATIONS.

The resignations of Col. COOPER and Capt. WITHERS, of the Adjutant-General's Department, create great surprise and regret. It is understood that these resignations were prompted by the political condition of the country.

RESIGNATION OF SAM. HOUSTON.

Reliable information was received this evening that Gov. HOUSTON has resigned, and retires to private life.

Major ANDERSON has not been promoted yet, and the Army interest oppose it earnestly.

Jo. HOXIE had an interview with Mr. LINCOLN this evening.

DISPATCH TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, March 7.

The War Department to-day received letters from Major ANDERSON, dated the 4th, but they contain nothing of special importance. The most friendly feelings exist between him and the South Carolina authorities. Postal facilities are still open to him, and privileges of marketing, to a limited extent, continue.

Gen. CAMERON leaves here to-day for Pennsylvania. He has not yet qualified, and will return probably on Monday. In the meantime, Mr. HOLT, by request, will continue to discharge the duties of Secretary of War.

JOHN A. JONES, of Illinois, was to-day appointed Superintendent of Statistics in the State Department, *vice* H. C. MCLAUGHLIN.

Numerous visiters were at the different Departments this morning, and many applications for office filed.

Dispatches from Flag-officer STRIBLING were received to-day at the Navy Department. He says that in consequence of the disturbed state of China, he had not, until Jan. 1, considered it proper to send any vessel to the southward. The *John Adams* had sailed for Manilla, Siam and Singapore. The commerce of the United States with Siam, he says, is of considerable importance, and an occasional visit of a man-of-war to that country is advisable. At all the countries round the China Sea and Japan, the frequent presence of men-of-war is beneficial to our commerce as well as to our countrymen residing there. He expected to go North with the *Hartford* and *Saginaw*.

The Diplomatic Corps, in full costume, this afternoon paid an official visit to the President, by previous arrangement, as is customary on the incoming of a new Administration. They were accompanied by Secretary SEWARD to the White House, who first presented to the President Commander FIGANIERE, the Minister from Portugal and the longest in diplomatic position in this country, who made an address in French, a translation of which had previously been furnished to Mr. LINCOLN. It was of a complimentary character, and expressive of the good-will and feelings of their respective Governments towards that of the United States, and for the success of the Administration. All the Diplomatic Corps, he said, entertained the best wishes for the peace and prosperity of the country, and for a continuance of the friendly feelings now existing.

The President briefly replied, with much warmth, heartily reciprocating, both officially and personally, the kindly sentiments expressed.

The Commander, FIGANIERE, then introduced respectively the other Foreign Ministers, and then the several Foreign Secretaries of Legation. This part of the ceremonies having been concluded, the members of the Cabinet, by invitation, entered the reception-room, and were introduced to the Diplomatic Corps. Mrs. LINCOLN was afterwards presented, and for some minutes there was a general and unrestrained social conversation.

JOSE MARCELINO HURTADO, late Intendante-General of State of Panama, and so distinguished for his activity and energy in support of the Federal Government of New-Granada, has been appointed Commissioner for the Convention under the Cass-Herran Treaty. He is expected here by the close of this month.

Judge CAMPBELL, of the Supreme Court, has not resigned as reported.

No nominations were made to-day by the President to the Senate. Neither was there any Executive session.

Passed Assistant Surgeon CARRINGTON, of Virginia, Lieut. SIMONS of South Carolina, and Midshipman HALL of Georgia, all of the Navy, have resigned.

There is to be a public reception at the Executive mansion to-morrow evening.

Mr. CRITTENDEN was serenaded to-night by the citizens of Washington. There was an immense crowd of people who most enthusiastically responded to his utterances of fervent Union sentiments. He expressed his confidence in the intelligence of the people, who now alone can settle the distracting questions. The troubles were fomented and kept alive by petty cross-road politicians for selfish purposes. Preserve the Union and the Union will preserve us. The Roman veteran was permitted to retire at the end of thirty years, but he had been in public service forty years. He exhorted his friends to uphold the Union and the Constitution which have conferred unnumbered blessings upon us all.

Gen. SCOTT, Senator JOHNSON, and others, were afterward serenaded, and oratorically responded to the compliment.

President LINCOLN said to Southern gentlemen, who called upon him to-night to know how his Inaugural was to be understood, that it meant peace.

THIRTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS.

SENATE—EXTRA SESSION.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, March 7.

The Vice-President laid before the Senate a letter from Mr. CHASE, resigning his seat as Senator from Ohio, and asking him to have the goodness to make this known to the Senate and the Governor of Ohio.

On motion of Mr. LANE, of Oregon, (Dem.,) a copy was ordered to be furnished to the Governor of Ohio.

The Senate then resumed the consideration of Mr. DIXON'S resolution, that there be printed the usual number of the President's Inaugural.

Mr. WIGFALL, of Texas, (Dem.,) said that as Mr. DOUGLAS yesterday had entered into a discussion of the meaning of Mr. LINCOLN'S Inaugural Address, it was proper that his (WIGFALL'S) construction of it should also be given to the country. It was impossible for an Administration dealing in generalities, whether glittering or not, to give peace to the country. It is a fact that seven States have withdrawn from the Union, entered into a compact, and established a Government. Though the fact is not officially announced, the whole country knows that the representatives of the Southern Confederation are now here, prepared to be received at this Court. Waiving all questions of regularity as to the existence of their Government, they are here to enter into a treaty with the Federal Government, and the matters in controversy must be settled either by treaty or by the sword. It is easy to talk about enforcing the laws and holding and occupying and possessing the forts. When you come to this, bayonets and not words must settle the question, and he would here say that Forts Pickens and Sumter cannot be held much longer. The present Administration will soon be forced to construe the Inaugural. Forts Moultrie and Johnson and Castle Pinckney are in the possession of the Confederate States, but the Confederate States will not leave Fort Sumter in the possession of the Federal Government. In reply to Mr. DOUGLAS he (WIGFALL) denied that the Union as it *was* formerly now exists legally and constitutionally. The evil is upon us; the disease is seated. A blue pill at night and a cup of coffee next morning may relieve the liver, but when the disease is on you, blistering and bloodletting is sometimes necessary; and when the patient dies it is necessary to have a coffin very deep, a funeral service and things of that sort. As he said the other night, the only question is, whether there shall be a decent, quiet funeral, after the Protestant form, or an Irish wake. The Union is dead and has to be buried. If you want a Protestant funeral you can have it; if not you can have an Irish wake. Mr. WIGFALL proceeded to speak of the difficulty of enforcing the revenue laws, adding that, "troubles as to this will environ you all around." Had you not better deal with this question practically? Unfortunately, Mr. LINCOLN will have but a brief period during which to decide the question. If he supposes the reinforcement of Fort Sumter will lead to peace, he can make the experiment, and so as to recapturing Fort Moultrie. If he should not remove the troops from Fort Sumter, they will be removed for him. The adoption of the Crittenden Compromise proposition might have adjusted the difficulties of the country, but it only received 19 votes in the Senate. The Senator from Illinois (DOUGLAS) had said that "war cannot preserve the Union." The Union, however, is dissolved. Seven Southern States have formed a Confederation,—and to tell, as the President has done, that their acts of secession are no more than pieces of blank paper is an insult. He repeated, there is no Union left. The seceded States will never, surely, come back. They will not now come back under any circumstances. They will not live under this Administration. Withdraw your troops, then, make no attempt to collect tribute, and enter into a treaty with these States. Do this and you will have peace. Send your flag of thirty-four stars thither, and it will be fired into and war will ensue. Will you divide the public property and make a fair assessment of the public debt, or will you sit stupidly and idly doing nothing until there shall be a conflict of arms, "because you cannot compromise with traitors?" Let the remaining States reform their Government, and if it is acceptable the Southern Confederacy will enter into a treaty of peace and amity with them. If you want peace you shall have it; if you want war you shall have it. The time for platforms and demagogueism has passed. Treat with the Confederate States as independent and you can have peace. Treat them as States of this Union and you will have war. Mr. LINCOLN has to remove the troops from Forts Pickens and Sumter or they will be removed for him. He has to collect the revenue at Charleston, Savannah and New-Orleans, or it will be collected for him. If he attempts to collect the revenue resistance will be made. It is useless to blind your eyes. No compromise or amendment to the Constitution, no arrangement you may enter into will satisfy the South unless you recognise slaves as property and protect it as any other species of property. These States withdrew from the Union because their property was not protected. The Republicans have preserved an ominous silence on the subject of the Inaugural. The speech of the Senator from Illinois (DOUGLAS) was calculated to produce the impression that Mr. LINCOLN will do nothing. But the "masterly inactivity" policy cannot prevail. Action! action! action! as the great Athenian orator said, is now necessary. You cannot longer serve God and mammon. You must quickly answer the question, "Under which King, Bezonian?" You must withdraw your flag from our country, and allow us to have ours, and enter into a treaty with us. Do this, or make up your minds for war in the sternest aspect and with all its accumulated horrors.

Mr. DOUGLAS, of Illinois, (Dem.,) repeated what he said yesterday, that he had carefully analyzed Mr. LINCOLN'S Inaugural for the purpose of ascertaining distinctly and certainly what was to be the policy of the new Administration, and he came to the conclusion that it was the wish and purpose of the President to pursue a peaceful policy, and to avoid war. He was rejoiced to be able to arrive at that conclusion. This was the whole substance of what he said yesterday, or desired to say. The Senator from Texas thought that the expression of this opinion or conclusion was calculated to have a bad effect on the country, but it struck him (DOUGLAS) if the country could rest secure in the belief that they are to have peace, no civil war, no armies mustered into conflict, it would have a happy effect. He was sure that every man who loved this glorious Union,—for it was glorious, and even dearer to him now than ever before,—that every man who loved his kind and was proud of being an American—ought to rejoice in the belief that peace can be maintained. If he were allowed to judge of the various speeches of the Senator from Texas, (WIGFALL,) he was forced to the conclusion that the Senator did not regard the question of peace as he did. The Senator had told them more than once that they could take their choice between peace and war, and that he did not care, but he (DOUGLAS) cared. Therein consisted the difference between the Senator and himself. Because he was desirous of peace, he was anxious to ascertain what was to be the policy of the new Administration. He had arrived at his conclusion candidly and fairly, and had expressed his gratification at the result. If he had arrived at the conclusion that the Inaugural meant war, he would have denounced it. He was with the President so far as the President was for peace, and would be against him when he departed from this line of policy. The Senator from Texas was right when he said words will not answer much longer. We may as well look at the facts in the case. He feared that forts Pickens and Sumter could not remain in possession of the Federal Government much longer. There was a time when Fort Sumter could have been reinforced. He believed it could not be reinforced now without the use of at least 10,000 men, by land and sea. There were but few men to serve the guns, who would soon be exhausted, and they had not bread and salt enough to last for thirty days. There must be prompt action in the direction of peace. How should it be done? He thought the President must mean peace, or it was time for Congress to be in session and 200 000 men in the field, and that arrangements were made for war. If peace, we can all rejoice; but if war, he could not contemplate or predict what will be the state of the country. The Senator from Texas said he remained here because his name continues to be called; but according to his own doctrine, he is a foreigner. His affections were with his own country, while his (DOUGLAS') were with his own

Mr. WIGFALL explained, that why he remained here was that he had no official information that Texas has abolished the office of United States Senator. When he should be so notified, he would file notice of his withdrawal at the desk, and if after being so informed, his name should continue to be called he should answer to it if it suited his convenience. And if called upon to vote he would probably give his reasons for voting, and regard this as a very respectable public meeting. As the Senator from Illinois seemed to be speaking for the Administration, and as "masterly inactivity" would not do, he would ask whether the Senator would advise the withdrawal of the troops from Forts Sumter and Pickens, and the withdrawal of the Federal flag from the borders of the Confederate States, and that no effort be made to levy tribute on foreign goods?

Mr. DOUGLAS replied that he was no part of the Administration, and therefore could not speak for it, although he hoped he spoke the same sentiments which animate it on this subject. Yet, while he was not in its counsels or confidence, he should not tender it his advice until it was asked for. [Suppressed applause in the galleries.] Whenever the Administration wanted the advice of the Senate it would doubtless ask for it. He (DOUGLAS) did not choose to proclaim what his policy would be in view of the fact that the Senator from Texas did not regard LINCOLN as the guardian of his section of country. It would hardly be the part of wisdom to state what his policy might be to one who may so soon be in the councils of the enemy and commander of an army.

Mr. WIGFALL (interposing) said that the Senator from Illinois made a speech at Norfolk, last Autumn, in which it was reported that he remarked that he would hang a good many people of the South. As the Administration may be acting on this principle, and as he (WIGFALL) did not believe that the sound, genuine, Simon-pure Constitution-loving and Constitution-understanding people of the South sympathize with any such sentiment, and as "masterly inactivity" will not do, he trusted that the Senator from Illinois would give them a new revelation. The revelation on Mount Sinai amid the muttering of thunder and the flashing of lightning, recognized Slavery.

The Chair made a remark having reference to slight disorder in the galleries.

Mr. WIGFALL remarked: You will be fortunate if the galleries do not clear the Senate before long, and this is one thing which reconciles me to a change of the Government. Would the Senator from Illinois support the Administration in withdrawing the Federal troops from Forts Sumter and Pickens? It would no doubt strengthen the backbone of the Administration.

Mr. DOUGLAS—As to withdrawing the troops and advising the President what to do, I should have no hesitation in answering, if the Senator from Texas, like myself, felt himself bound to support the Constitution and protect and defend the honor of the country, instead of wishing to become possessed of information which might be used against us. As to my November speech, I see no reason to change or modify any sentiment therein expressed. I believe then as I do now, that I expressed the sound constitutional principles on which alone the Government can exist. As to hanging the Senator, he was under some misapprehension, or his mind seems of a character which magnifies one man to two men. I only spoke of hanging one person, and that in a certain contingency; and I did say that if Mr. LINCOLN should be elected President, according to the constitutional forms, he must be inaugurated, and, under my constitutional duty, I would sustain him in the exercise of all the legitimate duties of the station. I then said if, after he was elected, he should violate the Constitution of the country, and commit crimes against the laws of the land, I would be for punishing him according to the laws; and if it was the penalty, under the Constitution, to hang him, I would hang him higher than Haman. I would have said the same thing of any other man who might thus abuse the trust reposed in him by the American people. I asserted it as a general principle.

Mr. WIGFALL—The Senator, (DOUGLAS,) then, was not correctly reported. We were to be hung if we dissolved the Union, and LINCOLN, too, if he would not carry out the Constitution.

Mr. DOUGLAS—I beg pardon. The speech was reported in the Norfolk papers I said no such thing. The alteration was made for partisan purposes at a distance from where the speech was made. I am certain there was no such report until I saw the perverted extracts from the speech. But I will not enter into any controversy as to the Norfolk speech, nor with regard to the late canvass. I have long since repeatedly said, let "bygones be bygones." I am only looking to the line of policy to save the country from civil war and conflict, and I am pressing on both sides of the Chamber, and on the Executive, and on every citizen whose heart and mind I can reach, the pursuit of such a pacific policy as will arrest the further destruction of the Government and prevent civil war, and lead to a reunion even of those States which have withdrawn from the Union.

Mr. WIGFALL was happy that the Senator was willing to let "bygones be bygones," of which the Norfolk speech was one. He was willing to meet the Senator as to the future.

Mr. DOUGLAS replied that he had no other motive than to deal with the future, without crimination or recrimination as to the past. For the future he advocated a pacific policy.

Mr. WIGFALL—All I wanted to say was, that I did not desire that Texas should be put in the false position of making a war when she is not doing it.

Mr. MASON, of Virginia, (Dem.,) said the debate had been in progress for two days, and yet no man on the Republican side had made a single comment on the Inaugural. The Senator from Illinois, after giving it a careful perusal, had made the proclamation that it was a declaration of peace. He (MASON) was surprised to hear this. He had read the document and heard the reverberations of the public Press not only of the South, but elsewhere, and the Senator from Illinois (DOUGLAS) was the only source from which he learned that the Inaugural could be interpreted as meaning peace. The Union is disintegrated. We have already lost seven States. Senators have retired from this Chamber after having filed the ordinances of secession. It is known as a historical fact that these States have confederated, established a new Government, adopted a flag, and provided for the collection of the revenues. The Government is complete in all its parts. Provision has been made for land and sea forces. In fact no feature necessary for a perfect and stable Government has been omitted. The States which have separated embrace five millions of people, three of them white. In this condition of things and in view of these facts the President says that "the Union is unbroken." But he (MASON) wished to ascertain what the Southern States are to expect from the policy of this Administration—not only the Confederated States but others which necessarily sympathise with them from affection, intercourse and alliance—and more than all, from the great bond which can never be broken, and which holds together the great social fabric. He repeated that if there was any man who had found in the Inaugural what the Senator from Illinois had found, namely, a peaceful policy, he (MASON) had yet to see him. If this peaceful policy had been found, it would have been proclaimed in the tongue of the trumpet of the country. Mr. MASON then proceeded to examine the Inaugural, coming to the conclusion that it is a proclamation of war. The President had left out of that paper the time when force is to be employed. He had omitted the fact that the Union is broken. He should have admitted it. He should have recognized the separate existence of the seceded States, and withdrawn the troops from their forts. As to Virginia, he could say that if any attempt should be made to use the public force under the policy of executing the laws or of taking possession of the forts and arsenals under any other policy, and if the President should order a hostile army to march for such a purpose, Virginia will, by the unanimous consent of her people, become a party to the war the moment the first gun is fired. In further discussion of the subject, Mr. MASON argued that Mr. LINCOLN regards the Chicago platform as his law.

Mr DOUGLAS, replying to such parts of Mr MASON'S speech as referred to him, said the simple reason why an attempt would not be made to reinforce Fort Sumter was that it was impossible. While he had no knowledge of the views of anybody connected with the Government, having control of the question as to Fort Sumter, he took it for granted an army as large as would be required could not be got together for some months, as the raising of it would require a session of Congress.

Mr. MASON—What would you do with the Fort?

Mr. DOUGLAS—If the Senator had voted right last November I would tell him what is to be done. I must refer him to those who have the control of constitutional duties. The revenue could not be collected without further legislation and this Mr. DOUGLAS proceeded to show, and he said it was not designed to do so by means of military force. After the arrival of the President elect the force bills were not pressed to a vote in Congress and this was for a patriotic purpose. Congress, which could have passed them, withheld the power to do these very things, even if the President had desired to possess it. No doubt not only the President is in favor of a pacific policy, but also the Republican Party, believing such a policy, under present circumstances, would be the best. If the Administration anticipate the use of arms we shall soon a proclamation for an extra session of Congress, in order that laws may be passed increasing the regular forces and calling volunteers into the field to such an extent as the military authority may estimate to be necessary.

Without further action, the Senate adjourned.

THE CONGRESS OF THE C. S. A.

MONTGOMERY, Thursday, March 7.

Mr. CLAYTON reported a bill providing, in the event of a conflict or the refusal of the United States to recognize the independence of the Confederacy, that no Court of the Confederate States shall have cognizance of civil cases of citizens of the United States, and all pending cases to be dismissed.

A resolution was adopted, authorizing the President to instruct the Commissioners to the European Powers to enter into a treaty for the extension of international copyright privileges.

BRAXTON BRAGG was confirmed as Brigadier General. WM. J. HARDEE was confirmed as Colonel of the First Regiment of Infantry.

GEN. BEAUREGARD AND FORT SUMTER.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, March 7.

The Charleston *Courier* of the 5th inst. states that Brig.-Gen. BEAUREGARD has expressed perfect confidence, after viewing the fortifications in the Charleston harbor, that Fort Sumter can be reduced. He says it at it is only a question of time.

IMPORTANT FROM LOUISIANA.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, March 7.

The Convention in secret session to-day passed an ordinance transferring to the Government of the Confederated States $536,000, being the amount of bullion found and Customs seized by the State. There was a highly exciting and patriotic debate.

THE VIRGINIA STATE CONVENTION.

RICHMOND, Va., Thursday, March 7.

Mr. CARLISLE made a speech against instructing the Committee on Federal Relations to make a report pledging the State to resist coercion. He upheld the right of the Government to collect the revenues. He was agreeably disappointed at the tone of Mr. LINCOLN'S Inaugural. He was opposed to any action placing the State in a hostile attitude to the General Government. He believed in the power of the people to yet restore harmony.

THE MISSOURI STATE CONVENTION.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, March 7.

The Convention met at 10 o'clock this morning.

A large number of resolutions were read and referred to the Committee on Federal Relations. Among the most important of them was one providing for a Committee to confer with the Border States as to the best means of keeping the Border States out of the Southern Confederacy; another declaring that secession is a dangerous political heresy; that the Constitution has never failed to confer the blessings intended by its founders; that the Southern States have no excuse for seceding, and asking the Northern States to repeal all acts making the rendition of fugitive slaves difficult or impossible; another that, believing there is no excuse for coercion, that Missouri will furnish neither men nor money for that purpose, and that a National Convention be called, making the Crittenden Compromise resolutions the basis of action; another that the General Government be requested to yield up the Custom-Houses and other offices in the seceded States to the people, and withdraw the Federal officers and forces now occupying them.

A resolution was unanimously adopted, tendering the thanks of the Convention to Senators CRITTENDEN and DOUGLAS for their patriotic efforts to procure peace to our distracted country.

Judge BIRCH, a candidate for United States Senator, made a strong speech against secession, in favor of the enforcement of the laws, and expressing a willingness to support the Government in its efforts to uphold the Union.

STATE OF AFFAIRS IN TEXAS.

CAPT. HILL STILL HOLDS OUT AGAINST THE STATE TROOPS.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, March 7.

The New-Orleans *Picayune*, of the 2d inst., contains Galveston (Texas) dates of the 26th ultime.

The Texas forces under Col. FORD, accompanied by Commissioner NICHOLS, found at Brazos twenty soldiers under Lieut. THOMPSON, about twenty heavy guns and plenty of artillery, stores, ammunition, etc. Capt. HILL had previously withdrawn his light battery, and with his party was *en route* to Brazos to destroy the gun-carriages and immovables there.

On demanding of Capt. HILL the surrender of Fort Brown, he called Capt. NICHOLS and his men traitors, and sent to Fort Ringgold for 200 men.

Capt. HILL'S men say that he is determined to defend Fort Brown to the last, and would not obey any orders from Gen. TWIGGS to surrender. The troops at Fort Brown were in excellent health and spirits.

Texas troops were being sent from Galveston to reinforce Col. FORD, who was at Brownsville.

THE NEW-YORK CUSTOM-HOUSE AND SURVEYOR'S OFFICE.

The advent of a Republican Administration was never a consummation devoutly wished by the employes of the Federal Government in this City. They were, of course, for the most part, among the most active partisans of the Democratic Party in the Metropolis during the recent Presidential campaign, and when the death blow was inflicted in November, they fell to making preparations for yielding up the ghost of political preferment and departing to the purgatory of a private station, soon after the 4th of March. The 4th has come and gone, and the question of succession in the United States offices in New-York will speedily be decided In the Custom-House and the Office of the Surveyor of the Port, as at the other udders of the Federal patronage, there is at present much gnashing of teeth, and many are disposed to view all things mundane as through glasses of cerulean hue. A man who has been engaged in the labor attendant upon the collection of the customs for four years or more, acquires a habit of doing his little work and drawing his little salary which it is painful to discontinue suddenly.

"'Tis custom breeds a habit in a man." And with clerks in the Treasury Department, as with those who display wares for sale, where custom is not there is a disagreeable uncertainty as to whence the wherewithal for supplying themselves with habits shall come. There are doubtless some employes in Uncle Sam's offices in Wall and Pine streets whose heads will not fall into the basket with those of their fellow-officials. Many there are who profess and call themselves Republicans, but whose protestations on that score must, under the circumstances, be taken *cum grano salis*. A few of these perhaps will be retained. Then there are others who have held their positions for years under all sorts of political fluctua-

[*Continued on Eighth Page.*]

FROM PARIS.

Government Rewards to Favorite Servants—Munificence to M. Billault—Princess Mathilde—The Patterson-Bonaparte Case.

From an Occasional Correspondent.

PARIS, Friday Evening, Feb. 8, 1861.

In one of my recent letters I spoke of the wondrous munificence of this Government in rewarding its favorite servants. Two highly amusing instances of this liberality—not to say extravagance—have just occurred. Count DE PERSIGNY, not being satisfied with the old house of the Ministry of the Interior, in Rue Grenelle St. Germain, is about to take up his quarters in the splendid hotel in the Place Beauveau, which was lately occupied by the Minister of Algeria and the Colonies. This princely residence was entirely rebuilt at an immense expense only a few months ago, and is in all respects as good as new. The rooms are very splendid, and profusely ornamented with rich carving and gilding. But when the Countess DE PERSIGNY came to look at the house, she expressed herself much dissatisfied. She requires all the carved wainscoting to be taken away and smooth boards substituted, in order that her drawing-rooms may be hung with satin; moreover, she has six English ladies' maids, for every one of whom she must have a separate sitting-room and bed-room. Accordingly, the architect has been set to work to remodel the house, and his estimate amounts to the trifling sum of f.125,000, which the State will have to pay. The other case is still more *piquant*. When M. BILLAULT was relieved from the duties of Minister of the Interior, the Emperor not only maintained him in the possession of his rank and salary by creating him "Minister without a portfolio," but he purchased for him at the cost of f.625,000, the palatial mansion of Prince SOLTIKOFF, just opposite the American Consulate, in the Rue St. Arnaud, where a sentinel may now be seen pacing up and down before the door in honor of M. BILLAULT'S dignity. The decree creating the new office of Minister without portfolios stipulated that the titulary should have "lodgings" provided for him at the State's charge, (*aux frais de l'Etat*) However, every such Minister cannot expect to receive, together with his brevet, a present of a palace in fee simple, worth upwards of half a million, and accordingly M. BILLAULT was warmly congratulated by his friends upon his extraordinary good luck. But this fortunate Minister had scarcely done with his housewarming when he began to bethink him that he had, after all, not got out of the State all that he was entitled to. The State, said he, is bound to find me a "lodging," and it does not. It is true that I don't happen to be in want of one, and I certainly intend to live, and that in right good style, in the Soltikoff hotel which the Emperor has been so good as to give me. But I must not allow my gratitude for his munificence to relieve the State from the obligation of his decree. I must see what is the legal meaning of these words, "the State's charge," and must not set a bad precedent to the detriment of the office which I hold. In this frame of mind he brought his grievance to the knowledge of the Council of State, and that illustrious body has sanctioned an arrangement, in virtue of which M. BILLAULT lets his house to the State for the thumping rent of 50,000 francs a year, and is to retain exclusive possession of it all the time! Who can deny after this that M. BILLAULT is a smart man?

By the way, the hotel in the Place Beauveau was to have been given to the Princess MATHILDE, but when the thing got wind, some wicked wags chalked upon the walls during the night the words "Hotel Belle Vache." This so disgusted the Princess with the place that she begged the Emperor to show his generosity to her in some other way. This His Majesty has done, and very amply too, as appears by the following anecdote: After the death of Prince JEROME, people were surprised to find that the Princess MATHILDE did not come forward as one of his heirs; and it is remarkable that only the other day the *Moniteur*, in a note very indecently prejudging the great Patterson and Bonaparte case, described the Prince NAPOLEON as "sole heir" of his father. The explanation is this: When the Princess MATHILDE married Prince DEMIDOFF, he, in reality, received no fortune with her at all; but, being immensely rich, he consented to acknowledge in the marriage settlement a dowry of two millions of francs as having been paid down by Prince JEROME. After the death of the latter, Plon Plon greatly astonished and alarmed his sister by telling her that she had better renounce all claim to her father's property, for otherwise he should be obliged to call upon her to bring the two millions into *hotchpot*, and then it would turn out that she owed money to her father's estate instead of having anything to receive. Thereupon the Princess went to the Emperor to tell him the story, and he out of the pension of 1,500,000 francs which reverted to his disposition by the death of JEROME, allotted 30,000 francs to the Princess MATHILDE for her life.

The arguments in the case of PATTERSON *vs.* BONAPARTE were brought to a close to-day by the summing up of the Public Minister, M. MERVEILLEUX-DUVIGNAU. It is wonderfully impartial—so much so that I am half disposed to credit a rumor that the Judges feel seriously embarrassed by the case, not on account of its legal difficulties, but because they really don't know what judgment would best please the Emperor. Many people think he would not be sorry to make cousin Plon-Plon eat a little humble pie. Although a decision in favor of the plaintiff would not prejudice the succession to the Crown *as at present settled*, yet it would place Mr. BONAPARTE and his son, the gallant young French officer, who may possibly have opportunities of adding lustre to the name which he bears, in such a position that the Emperor might play them off very effectually against Plon-Plon if ever he should run rusty.

M. MERVEILLEUX threw over Prince NAPOLEON'S advocate upon almost every point. He conceded to BERRYER that the two decress and the *Senatus Consultum* of the first NAPOLEON did not have the effect of annulling Miss PATTERSON'S marriage. He also admitted, contrary to the volunteered evidence of a certain Mr. ROBERT HOWE GOULD, who has stood forward in a very discreditable attitude against Mrs. PATTERSON, that the marriage was perfectly regular and valid in America. He very lightly hinted an opinion that the marriage might be held void by French law as being "clandestine," but he laid no stress upon the want of the publication of banns in France or of the consent of JEROME BONAPARTE'S mother. He believed in the "good faith" with which Miss PATTERSON contracted the marriage, but this argument only relates to the question of the "civil effects" of the marriage, supposing it to be annulled. If I understand his argument aright, he submits to the Court that this question has been irrevocably decided (that there is *chose jugée*) against Mrs. PATTERSON and her son by the family Council of NAPOLEON III. in 1859. But if the Court should hold that the marriage was never annulled, that judgment goes for nothing. On the whole, speaking with some legal knowledge and experience of French Courts, I describe the speech of the Public Minister as one which betrays an evident expectation that Mrs. PATTERSON and her son will win. Judgment stands postponed till this day week.

As to politics, we are all agog to see how the new French institutions will work, but the formalities are very tedious, and there is no chance of the debate on the Address coming on in the Lower House before the end of next week.

P. S.—I just learn, from a good source, that a dispatch from Constantinople, kept back from the public, has been received to-day, which states that France and Russia have sent to the Sultan's Government an *identical note*, couched in very threatening terms. It is stated therein that the "Commission of Inquiry" into the condition of the Christians in Turkey having produced no result, France and Russia had determined to appoint a "Permanent Commission" of their own, and to support its proceedings by force if necessary. This news is highly important.

FROM CHARLESTON.

Green Peas and Flowers—Death of a Centenarian—Parson Yates—The Negroes All Cowards—Newspaper Enterprise—The Times Correspondent—A New Commander-in-Chief, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CHARLESTON, C. S. A., Sunday, March 3, 1861.

Green peas for dinner and the table decorated with flowers, that fill our woods just now! The weather-thermometer stands at 75°, and the military one, above any figure that I am acquainted with. Prayers were offered in all the churches this morning, as far as I can learn for the continuance of peace, and the preservation of fraternal relations between the North and the "Confederate States." There has been a funeral, too, the circumstances of which deserve a passing mention. Mistress CRAWFORD has been living happily and gently under the weight of *one hundred and two years*. I have often seen the old lady in her stately, last century costume, apparently in a dreamy revery at the window of the old mansion in Hayne-street, thinking, perchance, of the time when a noble and gallant soldier was brought out of the Brevort Jail and ignominiously hung close to where "Old Secession" now stands by the ante Revolutionary Post-office. She remembered the death of HAYNE well, and spoke of it in all its details, as though an occurrence of yesterday, to a friend of mine quite recently. The old lady loved our country's flag, and has been perceptibly failing since the sectional war commenced; the dread that brother would fight against brother, ere long, has taken her away. Last year she seemed good for another half century. Ever pure and holy in her life, she fell asleep gently, and to-day the common dust received her mortal remains.

Among the divines of Charleston, none stands higher, if you judge him by his works, than the Rev. Mr. YATES, or "Parson YATES," as he is familiarly called. If you expect to hear a refined and elegantly-worded sermon, with all the adjuncts of luxurious seats, stained glass, and a hired choir, you had better stay away. The Parson was, as he told me the other day, on the broad road to destruction for many a year. He went down to the great deep, and fathomed its wonders, but was saved from the devil by a miracle, and turned Parson. His little house of prayer is a modest one, in Church-street, and from its roof the Bethel flag floats. You enter, and the sanded floors and hard benches tell you of the man. His pulpit is constructed of the bow of some old craft, and when the Parson is through his sturdy discourse, he himself comes round with the bag, that looks mighty like a billiard-table pouch, and asks you to pay for what you have heard. The Parson's doctrines are full of plain, personal talk, and his prayers make your pulse beat and throb, as though he was addressing you individually. For over thirty years the Parson has labored among the neglected classes of the city, and has brought to the lowly foot-stool of repentance some of the greatest scapegoats to be found anywhere. More than thirty years ago, on a return from a cruise, the Parson noticed a small tumor over his collar bone; it grew rapidly, and the doctors here said he was a gone case. As a last hope he was advised to go to New-York and consult the American Napoleon of surgery, Dr. VALENTINE MOTT. That bland surgeon told him that he would probably die under the knife, but if he wished to take the one chance in a thousand, he would operate. Anæsthetics then, you know, were unknown, and the young man laid on the surgeon's table for three hours and a half, and not a groan escaped his lips, although he must have suffered the most horrible agony during that time. All the physicians said he would die, yet he still lives, full of vigor, overrunning with pluck, and bristling all over with secession, which he works into his prayers, embroiders in his sermons, and dovetails into his daily and hourly talk. A most uncompromising Secessionist, Disunionist and Pro-Slaveryist, which he supports by liberal quotations from Holy Writ, yet he is an earnest, pure-minded and true Christian, if ever one lived; is looked up to and reverenced by everybody in Charleston, the blacks included, and has so much influence with Gov. PICKENS, that it is generally believed that he has prevented any attack on Sumter up to the present time.

On the occasion of the presentation of the gold-headed cane to Capt. BERRY, of the *Columbia*, Parson YATES made that famous speech, which went all over the country, that "if it came to the worst, he would be found in the front ranks, with a Bible in one hand and a Colt in the other!" He don't belong to the "cream-cheese" class, but puts down the doctrine with a regular battle-axe and Cromwellian style.

East Bay-street witnessed yesterday afternoon a novel procession. One hundred and twenty negroes, just returned from Morris' and Sullivan's Island, marched along, each one having a sprig of palmetto in his hat, and a palmetto bouquet in his hand. These darkies have been engaged in building the sand forts, and are now sent away, because, like all genuine blacks, they are notorious cowards, and would be in the way when the expected fight comes. They were told by the overseer when they left their home in the Sumter District that if they heard a cannon fire they must throw themselves on their faces, so when the *Star of the West* attempted to pass Fort Morris they, perfectly terrified, fell flat on the sand, and buried themselves in it.

Col. LUCAS, one of the Aids of the Governor, went down Saturday to Sumter. He says that only *one* of the officers politically favors LINCOLN; the others are most uncompromisingly opposed to him and his party. Capt. SEYMOUR said that he believed he would run the chances of being taken prisoner, if he could only come up to the city and have a good run to stretch his legs. They have been so "cooped, cabined and confined" in the pentagon, for over two months, that they are actually stiff from such prolonged confinement.

MONDAY, March 4, 1861.

The most extraordinary enterprise ever heard or conceived of in the "Confederate States" is that of the *Evening News*, which has determined, without regard to expense, to telegraph what ABRAHAM says as soon as JAMES steps out. For this purpose they postpone their issue from 1 until 7 P. M., losing all their mails just for the sake of a little *coup*. This remarkable sheet lives by appropriations of the easy kind, Mr. Scissors being their principal editor, although now and then they get up some original steam, and pitch in fearfully strong. Such was the case last Monday, when they hauled your correspondent over a gridiron as hot as that on which St. Anthony, of blessed memory, was fried. They put the correspondents of the TIMES, *Tribune* and *World* in the same category, proposed to lynch them, and even insinuated something worse, provided they could catch them. As the *World's* correspondent has gone home, and as the *Tribune's* "special," Mr. H——, writes from Washington! I being the only real, genuine, daily quill employed by any sheet, North or South, in this Southern "*hub*" of the Universe—I suppose when the *News* does discover my whereabouts, I shall receive the concentrated fury of three vials of wrath poured into one. You see how hard it is to please. The Philadelphia gentleman accuses me of being that naughty and horrid thing, a Secessionist; the afternoon sheet of Charleston classes me among the "lying Northern correspondents;" while the *Daily Register*, of New-Haven, Conn., says in their issue of Feb. 26, that "*the New-York Times has an intelligent correspondent in Charleston, who gives some information about the state of feeling there which is worth reading*," and then honors me by quoting two of my letters. Now, New-Haven is a pretty good place to visit, whether to enjoy the elegant society of her many lovely and beautiful women, or to find a proper appreciation of anything in letters, or admiration of what is real and reliable in newspaperdom. I only allude to this matter to show how truthful was your editorial in reply to the fussy Philadelphian, "that it is no easy matter just now to keep a correspondent in Charleston."

Gen. BEAUREGARD, of Louisiana, arrived last night, and this morning took command of the troops in our harbor, in pursuance of instructions from the President of the "Confederate States." Accompanied by Gov. PICKENS and a full military staff, they have to-day been on a tour of inspection of the harbor defences. BEAUREGARD plucked his laurels at Contreras, Churubusco and Chapultepec, where he obtained his brevet of Major. He is a very distinguished engineer, and just the man that South Carolina wants.

I had the pleasure last night of an introduction to Gen. MCGOWAN, one of the new Brigadier Generals appointed to lead the ten thousand Palmettoans to glory and to fame. The General is a man of magnificent proportions, and every inch a soldier. He was a private in the Palmetto Regiment in Mexico for a short time, and then became Aid to the gallant QUITMAN. Since the war he has been practicing his profession of law in his native district, Abbeville, and has been devoted to the cause of education. He deserves to be embalmed in the heart of every Northern woman for the noble stand he took in behalf of the lady teachers of the free schools in this city. Some partisans attempted to coerce those ladies into resignation who came from the North. The General, like a *preux chevalier*, came to their relief, and said he "did not care where they came from so long as they were competent;" so the coercionists of ladies were defeated, and they continue to develop the Palmetto youth. The South Carolina Army is full of such gentlemen and soldiers as BEAUREGARD and MCGOWAN, and the North ought to know it.

I rather think, that if ABRAHAM LINCOLN had been one of the little private party that visited the Fortifications Saturday afternoon, and if he had seen *five hundred men* working from Friday, at 4 P. M., all through the night until noon of Saturday, throwing up a new sand fort—if he had seen gentlemen worth their hundreds of thousands, loading barrows along side of their own negroes, and digging like any common Irishman among you, he might possibly have altered some of the sentences of the Inaugural which one of my specials has just brought to me, and possibly might have come to the grave conclusion that the Union *is broken*, and that when the richest men in the State, thus labor against any re-Union, that it would be the height of madness to attempt to convince them by any arguments—physical, moral or intellectual—he could bring to bear against them.

JASPER.

GENERAL POLITICAL INTELLIGENCE.

COMMERCIAL RELATIONS OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

The following important notice appears in the Charleston papers:

COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, March 2, 1861.

The attention of merchants and masters of vessels is particularly requested to the following notice:

STEAM-VESSELS.

The following U. S. Treasury Regulation I consider still in force:

"Merchandise imported in steam-vessels, appearing by bills of lading to be deliverable immediately after entry of the vessel, may be taken possession of by the Collector and deposited in bonded warehouse. But if it does not appear by the bill of lading that the merchandise is so deliverable, the Collector may take possession thereof, and deposit the same in bonded warehouse, at the request of the owner, master or consignee of the vessel, in three days' notice after the entry of the vessel to the Collector."

As bills of lading will no doubt hereafter be made out in conformity with the first provision of this regulation, merchants and consignees are advised to enter their goods as soon as possible after the entry of the vessel, as otherwise the goods will be taken charge of by the Collector and deposited in bonded warehouse, and be subject to additional charges.

Goods exempt from duty under the Act of the 18th February of the Congress of the Confederate States, and the act to define more accurately the same.

All goods *bona fide* purchased on or before the 28th February, 1861, and which shall be actually laden on board the exporting vessel or conveyance destined for any port in the Confederacy, on or before the 15th of March, will be exempt from duty.

The evidence which will be required to bring goods within this exemption will be the oath of the owner or his agent that the goods were *bona fide* purchased on or before the 28th February, and the production of the bill of lading, with the oath of the master, that the goods were laden on board on or before the 15th day of March. Goods on consignment are not included in this exemption, and must pay duties immediately under the United States tariff of 1857.

FREE GOODS.

In addition to the free list under the tariff of 1857, the following articles have been made free by the Congress of the Confederate States, to wit: "Bacon, pork, hams, lard, beef, fish of all kinds, wheat and flour of wheat, and flour of all other grains, Indian corn and meal, barley and barley flour, rye and rye flour, oats and oatmeal, gunpowder and all the materials of which it is made, lead in all forms, arms of every description and munitions of war and military accoutrements, percussion caps, living animals of all kinds; also, agricultural products in their natural state."

Goods, though free, must be accompanied by a regular invoice and entered at the Custom-house in the same manner as dutiable goods, in order that the commercial statistics may be recorded.

EXPORTS.

The Manifests of all vessels clearing from this port for ports outside the Confederacy must exhibit the quantity and value of the cargo exported, and a recapitulation, aggregating the quantities and values of the several articles thereof.

COASTWISE TRADE.

Vessels of all States and Nations may now be employed in the coasting trade of the Confederacy.

DISCRIMINATING DUTIES.

Discriminating duties on the tonnage and cargoes of all vessels belonging to the citizens of foreign States or Nations, wholly or in part, are abolished. Such vessels will only pay fees as foreign vessels.

PAPERS OF VESSELS.

Whilst vessels from States outside the Confederacy will be admitted to entry under enrolment and license, masters are advised to come under register, because they could not procure one at this port to go hence to what they regard as foreign ports. The papers of all such vessels must be deposited at this office until their States are represented by Consuls or Commercial Agents.

MANIFESTS.

Captains of vessels from ports outside the Confederacy are advised that their manifests need not be made out until they arrive within four leagues of our coast. Manifests, according to law, must contain all the items of the vessel's lading, the port or ports whence the same may be shipped, the names of the consignees thereof, and the different ports, if more than one, where the same is consigned or intended to be entered, the names of the several passengers on board, the baggage belonging to each, and the remaining ship stores.

W. F. COLCOCK, Collector.

AFFAIRS IN TEXAS.

Details of the surrender of the Brazos forts to the Texan secessionist forces have already been published. The Galveston *News*, of Feb. 26, furnishes details of subsequent events. Capt. HILL had succeeded in removing a brass battery and a quantity of ammunition and stores from Brazos to Brownsville, and was practicing his men constantly in the use of the former. Orders which he had given for the destruction of the gun carriages and stores remaining at Brazos were frustrated by the arrival of the State troops. Gen. NICHOLS and Col. FORD visited Capt. HILL on Feb. 24, to treat with him regarding the surrender of his post, and met with a very different reception from that which they had anticipated. He denounced Gen. NICHOLS and his men as traitors; threatened to have him arrested as one, and to send for the 200 men at Ringgold Barracks, Rio Grande City, and march down and recover the Island and Federal property. Gen. NICHOLS and his companions returned in an unhappy frame of mind.

The San Antonia *Herald* of Feb. 23, gives an inventory of the Federal property which has been seized in Texas. It embraces 1,800 mules, valued at $50 each; 500 wagons, at $140; 950 horses, at $150; 500 sets of harness, at $50; tools, &c., $250,000; Corn at San Antonio, $7,000; clothing, $150,000; commissary stores, $75,000; ordnance stores, $400,000. Total, $1,229,500, exclusive of the public buildings.

The following circular appears in the Galveston *News*:

To those who wish to enter the service of the State:

Our frontier must be protected. Let it not be said that Texas cannot defend herself as she did in the days of the Republic.

Two regiments of Rangers will drive the Indians from our borders and make them beg for peace.

I have no power to call men in the field for this purpose. The Convention will no doubt do so as soon as it assembles. Let the gallant young men of Texas respond to the call.

A good horse, a Colt's pistol, and a light rifle or double barreled shot-gun that can be used on horseback, are the best arms for such service.

The Camanches well know "the Ranger is at home on the prairie" again. BEN MCCULLOCH, Col. Commanding.

SPEECH OF HON. JAS. A. SEDDON.

The people at Richmond, Va., were enlightened by Hon. JAS. A. SEDDON on the evening of March 4. After rehearsing at length the transactions of the Peace Convention, he denounced the settlement which it proposed as a "shuffling one." "A mockery and an insult, for honor required that Virginia should not submit to have less dignity and protection apportioned to her property than to that of any other section." The Republicans, he was satisfied, would not protect slave property, although they would not assail it. Their rule, however, was to be perpetual, and if the Border States remained in the Union they would have to check the increase of slaves. Then, after declaring that this "still-born abortion of a sentiment should never be adopted," Mr. SEDDON closed with an emphatic appeal in favor of the secession of Virginia.

TAXATION IN CHARLESTON.

The City Councils of Charleston have passed to the point of ratification an important bill for taxing persons and property. Some of the items are as follows: $1 30 on every $100 of real and leased property; the same on all goods and merchandise; $2 50 on every $100 of interest on any obligation; the same on every $100 of dividends on stock; $3 a head on slaves; $30 on every four-wheeled coach, for two horses; $20 and $15 on other vehicles; $2 50 on every $100 of income and of profits on the last year; the same amount on all commissions; $1 25 on every $100 of insurance premiums; 50 cents on gas stock; 75 cents of every $100 invested in shipping; $10 for every horse or mule; $2 on each dog; $2 50 on the receipt of all agencies; $1 poll tax; $5 for every slave brought in for sale; every free negro $10, within certain ages, or $5 or $3 if females. Peddlers are to give penal bonds in $1,000 to make true returns, &c. This is, of course, in addition to the State tax levied by the Legislature.

"STILL HARPING."

Senator JOHNSON, of Arkansas, publishes an appeal to the people of his State in the Memphis papers, the spirit of which is compressed into the concluding sentence, which is, "Arm thyself! Secede from this unnatural Union! Unite with thy sister States and share their fortunes."

GEN. SCOTT ON THE UNION.

As the telegraph has already announced, the Illinois delegation in attendance on the Inauguration ceremonies at Washington, on Tuesday, called on Mr. LINCOLN, Gen. SCOTT, and all the members of the Cabinet whom they could find, eliciting brief speeches from most of them. Gen. SCOTT'S response is thus reported in the *Star*:

FELLOW-CITIZENS OF ILLINOIS: I am sorry that my apartments are too narrow to receive you, but my heart is capacious enough to receive you all. [Cheers.] I am acquainted with your country, having been around and through the State of Illinois in every direction, and I am proud to meet you at this great distance from your homes. I am aware of the cause that has brought you into this neighborhood. We had yesterday a great saturnalia. Our Union has been in a state of great peril—but, thank God, we yet have a Federal Government. [Immense applause.] Thank God, the great body of the Union still exists. ["Amen," "Thank God," "Yes, and ever will."] Yes, thank God! we still have a glorious Union left to us. [A Voice—And a glorious President. Another Voice—Yes, and a glorious General, too.] And a President who has brought the right heart and the right mind to preserve what we have, and to bring back what we have lost. I have no doubt but that, give him time to make his wishes, his principles, and his feelings known, that he will recover the States which we have lost. [Loud applause. A Voice—With your help.] In that hope I am sure that all true Americans will concur with me. ["That's so."]

I was as much happy as the rest of you yesterday, by the successful and glorious termination of the important events which then took place. I returned thanks to God at night, that we still had a Federal Government, ["Good!"] and my prayer and my wishes will go up to Heaven that that Government may continue throughout its term of four years, even more prosperously than ever before—prosperously to you in the Northwest—prosperously to the people of the West, the people of the South, the North, and the East. ["Good!"] so that we again shall be a mighty Union of thirty-four United States—[cries of "Good!" and applause]—a mighty nation, to stamp a name, and to give a race—a race that shall be as broad as this great continent, numerous in people, and prosperous in wealth, happy and glorious in arms, and still more glorious in all the arts of peace. [Cries of "Good!" and applause.]

I should be intimidated, upon ordinary occasions, from appearing before such a large mass of my fellow-beings, if I did not know that in each and every one of you I had the happiness to behold a friend. [Cries of "Good!" "That's so!" and "True as Gospel!"] I am, too, your friend, [applause,] though, alas! at my time of life, my friendship and my services could be of little avail. [Cries of "No, Sir!"] My race is nearly run but the little remnant of life which is left to me shall, before God and upon my knees, be devoted to my country. [Enthusiastic applause.] My friends, may God bless you. ["May your prayers be heard!"] God thank you for the honor you have shown an old soldier in thus calling upon me."

Of the call on Mr. LINCOLN the *Star* says:

Among the incidents was the friendly recognition, "Why, how are you, JOHN," by the President, of Mr. JOHN HANKS, for whom he once split rails. Mr. HANKS is an elderly man, who has come to the city with no idea of seeking office, but merely for the purpose of witnessing the inauguration of his old friend. He wears a fairly white beard and has a full ruddy face, and is dressed in a suit of common gray clothes. He seemed to be the happiest man in the whole crowd. In the crowd we noticed a Virginian of rather extreme Southern views, who officiated quite prominently on the occasion of the "inking" of a young man who voted for Mr. LINCOLN, in Fairfax County. Upon leaving the President's House, the Virgian expressed himself as being much pleased with the appearance and manner of the President.

DROPPED.

The Savannah *Republican* of March 4, has this paragraph:

"We are pleased to learn that Gov. BROWN has released the bark *Adjuster*, in consequence of representation made to him by H. B. M's. Consul, E. MOLYNEUX, Esq., that the cargo she held, belonged to the subjects of Great Britain. This release is creditable to our Executive, as taking a proper view of commercial relations. While sternly resolved on retaliation when it injures none but the guilty, he exhibits a proper regard for the innocent, and a correct appreciation of the demands which non-interruption with business requires."

A MARE'S NEST.

The Richmond *Enquirer* makes a great clatter over a discovery it has recently made that there is a scheme on foot in the State Convention to secure votes against the secession ordinance by a bargain between the members from the eastern and western part of the State; those who represent the eastern section pledging themselves to vote against secession if those from the west will promise to stop agitating in favor of increased taxation on slaves.

AMBITIOUS TO SECEDE.

The following letter was submitted to the Legislature of Louisiana on Feb. 28. The telegraph has already referred to the document:

BROOKLYN, Feb. 16 1861.

Hon. Mr. LINDSAY—*Sir*: Your proposition for inviting the southern portions of Indiana and Illinois, to unite with the Southern Confederacy, is commended here by many persons who are desirous of seeing a similar invitation extended to us. In this feeling I most heartily unite, and solicit as a favor that your resolution, before its passage, may be so amended as to include New-Jersey and the Southern District of New-York.

Upon the secession of the Border States, including Maryland and Delaware, we think the popular will, in New-Jersey and Southern New-York, would promptly express itself in favor of such a movement. Such an invitation, in any event, would be seed sown, which would probably produce a crop in time.

Excuse the officiousness of a stranger, and believe me a sincere friend of the Southern Confederacy.

Your obedient servant, A. H. OSBORNE.

The Federal Committee took the matter in charge, and we are yet in the dark as to what they will do about it.

POSTAL FACILITIES IN TEXAS.

The appended dispatch, dated Washington, Feb. 22, was received in Galveston, Texas, on the 23d:

There is danger of the Post-office at Galveston being abolished on statements made by Mr. HAMILTON. Is the office in the hands of a Revolutionary Committee? Is private correspondence violated? Has Mr. ANDREWS refused to surrender charge of the office?

LOUIS T. WIGFALL.

Negative answers were returned to all the inquiries.

THE ELECTION IN NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

On March 12, State officers and Congressmen are to be elected in New-Hampshire. The tickets are completed, and are as follows:

	Republican.	Democratic.
Governor	Nat. S. Berry	Geo. Stark.
Railr'd Com	Jon. T. P. Hunt	Fred. Vose.

FOR CONGRESS.

Dist.		
1	Gilman Marston	Daniel Marcy.
2	Edward H Rollins	Sam. D. Bell.
3	Thos. M. Edwards	Wm. Burns.

SIGNS OF DISCONTENT.

The papers in Alabama now and then give utterance to their discontent at the present state of affairs in the C. S. A. Both the Tuscumbia *North Alabamian* and the Tuscaloosa *Monitor* denounce the Congress vigorously for refusing to submit its measures and appointments to the people for approval. The Selma *Weekly Issue* raises the cry, "Let the Border States go." In Georgia some of the journals begin to have strong suspicions that the disunion movement is but a plot on the part of Democrats to perpetuate their power. The *American Union*, an old Whig paper, cites various proofs of this. The New-Orleans *Picayune* censures, with dignified severity, the course of the Southern Congress in imposing upon the people a President and Vice-President in whose selection the people had no share.

MINOR ITEMS.

The letter-writers at Montgomery, Ala., furnish us some interesting items of information. A house has been rented for President DAVIS at $5,000 per annum, and another for Mr. TOOMBS at $3,000. The living and rents are so high, in fact, that it is doubtful whether the seat of Government will long be located at Montgomery. Some more central point, such as Atlanta, Macon or Columbus, is talked of. The permanent Constitution is not yet adopted. It provides for a term of six years for the President, and gives the Cabinet Officers the power of vindicating themselves and speaking in Congress, but not to vote. It preserves the three-fifth ratio of representation in slaves. Mr. TOOMBS has appointed his son-in-law, WM. F. ALEXANDER, of Washington, Ga., Chief Clerk in the State Department.

The New-Orleans *True Delta* gives ex-Senator BENJAMIN a first-rate notice. Referring to the statement which he evidently authorized, that he intended to prosecute the papers which had noticed his peccadilloes while in Yale College, the *True Delta* says: "Mr. BENJAMIN doubtless has contemplated such a course as the Louisville journalist has assumed upon real or imaginary grounds; but we will venture a horse-chestnut against a chestnut-horse the case never comes to trial. BENJAMIN'S escapades are well known in Montgomery, and instead of setting him back any they no doubt have contributed much to his advancement. *Nous verrons.*"

The New-Orleans *Delta* has a labored defence and eulogy of Gen. TWIGGS. His wise and discreet course, it says, prevented the inauguration of civil war, and did not afford the slightest pretext for the indignity put upon him by striking his name from the army rolls. This shameful assault upon his reputation makes his cause that of the South, and she will take care of him.

The Mobile papers call attention to the advantages Havana offers as a market for goods. Merchandise can be purchased of importers of that city for shipment without liability to any Custom-house charges, as a warehouse system is in force there. These bonded goods are liable to a warehouse charge of only about one per cent.

The Richmond *Whig* calls on the people of the Northern States to call Conventions and take action on the propositions of the Peace Conference. It is satisfied, if these be approved, that every one of the Gulf States will be back in the Union in a few years at farthest, and it ventures a prediction that in nearly all these States a movement for reconstruction will soon be made, which will be pushed with such energy as to insure its ultimate success.

The Texas papers publish a letter from Gen. JOE LANE, dated Washington, Jan. 27, predicting all kinds of glory for the Southern Confederacy, and expressing the belief that the Northwestern Border States will ultimately go with the South.

The Montgomery correspondent of the Mobile *Register* states that the course of Gov. BROWN in seizing the New-York vessels at Savannah is generally condemned, as the authorities of the C. S. A. think the dispute should have been left to them for adjustment.

The people of North Alabama still refuse to recognize the authority of the Convention, and at Athens celebrated the 22d of February in an old-fashioned Union manner.

The New-Orleans *Commercial Bulletin* states that Judge P. A. ROST, of Louisiana, has been appointed Commissioner to France by the C. S. A. Where's SLIDELL?

Col. HAEGRAVE has just left Dinwiddie Courthouse (N. C.) for England, to purchase for the county 250 muskets 50 rifles and 50 carbines.

J. SCALES, of Covington, Ky., has received an order from Vice-President STEPHENS for six hundred horses for the use of the Southern Confederacy.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

Quarantine Matters and the Legislature—Report on Mr. Lindsay's Proposition Relative to the Coasting Trade, &c.

The Chamber of Commerce held its regular monthly meeting at 1 P. M. yesterday, the President, MATTHIAS PERIT, Esq., in the Chair.

The following gentlemen were elected members: Robert Belloni, Justus R. Bulkley, William B. Clerke, Isaac B. Gager, Algernon S. Jarvis, Samuel McLean, William Macnaughtan, Joseph P. Pirsson, Henry F. Spaulding, Francis Tryon, Thomas Woodward.

Mr. THEODORE DEHON was elected a member of the Committee of Arbitration, in place of ROBERT MINTURN, whose term had expired.

Mr. OPDYKE, on behalf of the Committee of Quarantine, asked for authority for the Committee to prepare a remonstrance against such of the provisions of a bill relating to Quarantine, now pending before the Legislature, as relate to regulations to be imposed upon vessels entering or leaving port.

Mr. OPDYKE, from the Committee of the Chamber appointed to go to Washington to remonstrate against the passage of the Morrill Tariff bill, reported that they had conferred with the Congressional Committee upon that subject, and that many of the provisions of the bill, particularly those relating to the warehouse system, had been modified, and the bill thereby materially improved. He thought, however, that the bill, even in its present shape, would not be satisfactory to the commercial public, and demands further modification.

Mr. NELSON called attention to the appropriation of $1 000 made at the last meeting, to liquidate the debts of the Chamber, and hoped that no expenses would again be incurred, till funds enough were in the Treasury to defray them.

The President said the Chamber would be out of debt in May; he therefore thought it unnecessary to take any action upon the subject. He said that circumstances had made all the expenditures that had been incurred necessary.

Mr. NELSON reiterated his belief that it would be better to contract no debts till the Treasury was amply sufficient to meet them, and alluded to a paper he had recently received, purporting to be a Cyclopœdia of Commerce, and which he supposed had been printed at the expense of the Chamber. If such was the case, he believed it was improper, and there might have been other expenses contracted in the same manner. He moved that the Chamber contract no expense, which its Treasury was not, at the time, able to liquidate.

Mr. HOMANS stated that the Cyclopœdia of Commerce referred to by Mr. NELSON, had not been printed at the expense of the Chamber.

The President, before putting the motion, hoped that the Chamber would not pass it, as it might be the means of taking from the Chamber its character for punctuality.

The motion was lost by a majority vote.

MR. LINDSAY'S PROPOSITIONS IN REFERENCE TO THE COASTING TRADE, &C.

Capt. NYE, in behalf of the Committee appointed to confer on the propriety of opening the coasting trade of the United States to British ships, in exchange for a similar privilege to American ships in British waters, presented the following report:

Report of the Special Committee on the Coasting and Lake Trade and Registration of Ships.

Report of the Majority. Feb. 7, 1861:

Your Committee, in the investigation of the subjects referred to them, find the following clause in the Constitution of the United States: "No preference shall be given, by any regulation of commerce or revenue, to the ports of one State over those of another," which the intervening coasts of foreign nations does not invalidate. This limits their inquiries to the policy of opening the coasting trade, the trade of the lakes, and the registration of foreign ships.

It does not appear to your Committee that any act of Parliament offered by Great Britain would compensate us for sharing with her our great and rapidly increasing coasting trade, augmenting annually about 100,000 tons. They believe that our interests demand we should cherish this trade, and establish our own system irrespective of those of other nations. With our fishing and whaling it furnishes our principal schools for training native seamen, the number of whom is unfortunately steadily decreasing.

The vast extent of our coast, the facilities for transportation on our railways, daily increasing the rapidly developing resources of our great interior, render it difficult to over-estimate the importance of retaining the control of our coasting trade.

In opening the lake trade we should have much to lose and little to gain. Mr. LINDSAY truly says, "the ship-owner is a mere carrier, and does not create trade: the trade must be created for him."

Now we have the lion's share of the trade on the lakes, sufficient tonnage to carry it on, with abundant material for its increase when required. Lake Michigan is exclusively an American lake; the trade at the present time is equal to, if not greater, than all the Canadian shore of the other lakes. And when we look at the number of miles of railroads, bringing to the shores of this lake the products of millions of acres of the richest land, a small portion only under cultivation, who can calculate the future value of the trade of this lake. Turning to Lake Superior, we find her large and increasing trade almost entirely confined to the American shore, while the Canadian remains a wilderness little known, except to the hunter, fisherman and excursionist. Some idea of the importance of the trade of this lake may be formed from the fact that 200,000 tons of iron ore were shipped during the past year, not to enumerate pig iron, copper, or the large amount of return freight.

On the subject of granting registers to British or foreign ships, your Committee believe the result would be the introduction of inferior British-American and iron ships. The latter being particularly undesirable from the difficulty of ascertaining the quality of the material of which appearances are no guarantee. A writer in the London *Shipping Gazette*, styles the iron screw steamships, now extensively employed in navigating the waters of Northern Europe, "sea-going coffins." No less than six or seven of them were lost (five foundered) in a gale October 3d and 4th, the loss of life amounting to about two hundred persons. Iron ship-building has been successfully commenced in Boston, Williamsburgh, Philadelphia and Wilmington, Del. Messrs. HARLAND, HOLLINGSWORTH & Co., of the latter place, builders of steamship *Champion*, write: "Iron ship-building is steadily increasing; we have built seventy-three iron hulls, large and small. A first-class iron hull costs no more than a first-class wooden hull coppered. We now use American iron altogether, it being the best article manufactured." As our forests recede before the settlement of our country, and the price of timber necessarily increases, this branch of business, if not interfered with, promises to become of great importance in furnishing us with cheap and reliable iron ships, and aiding, materially, in developing our unlimited resources of coal and iron. We are well aware that the policy of England, up to a very recent date, has been one of protection to agriculture, manufactures and commerce, until not only her interests but her necessities demanded a change. It is apparent, however, that her former policy laid the foundation for her commercial greatness and naval superiority. Her navigation laws were in force about two hundred years, and were only repealed some twelve years since, when iron were required for the Australian trade.

range the causes on the calendar, that business may be accommodated.

United States Circuit Court.

Before Judge Shipman.

Rudolph Bloomingberg was put on trial yesterday morning, charged with perjury. This is his second trial, the jury having disagreed on the former trial. He was one of the sureties to the bond on which the slaver *Orion* was discharged from custody, and the alleged perjury consisted in his swearing to the value of his property. The testimony against him did not materially differ from that on the former trial.

Heavy Verdict against a City Railroad Company.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.

Before Judge Daly.

Drew vs. *The Sixth-avenue Railroad Company.*—This case was stated in yesterday's TIMES. The plaintiff, an infant, sued, by his guardian, for the loss of a foot, occasioned, as alleged, by the negligence of the agents of the defendants. The foot was taken off by a car-wheel.

The jury now gave the plaintiff a verdict for $5,000.

Proselytism—Alleged Abduction.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Sutherland.

Matter of the Habeas Corpus of Thomas McEvey.—This was the return to a writ of *habeas corpus* issued at the petition of Thomas McEvey, to bring before the Court the child of the petitioner, aged 10 years, and now detained from the custody or control of his father, in the Bloomingdale Orphan Asylum.

The petitioner alleges that the child was stolen from him while playing upon the door-steps in front of his house.

This is denied upon the part of the Bloomingdale Asylum, by whom it is alleged that the child was brought there by its aunt, a worthy and respectable woman, and that the father of the child was a person given to drink and entirely unfit to be intrusted with the care of the child. The object of these proceedings is said to be to remove the child from the Bloomingdale (Protestant.) to the Roman Catholic Asylum.

Adjourned to Wednesday next.

J. B. Lally for petitioner; W. H. Anthon for Bloomingdale Asylum.

Court of General Sessions.

REDDY MONEY, BUT BAD.

In this Court yesterday, before Judge McCUNN, Edward Reddy and Thomas Downing, indicted for forgery, in passing counterfeit money, pleaded guilty in the fourth degree, and were remanded for sentence.

PAR NOBILE LATRONUM.

A very rough looking couple of the *genus homo*, one of the male and one of the female species, sailing under the euphonious names of Michael Cronin and Theresa Townsend, and resident in that elegant quarter of this City, yclept "The Five Points," were put to the bar, indicted for robbery in the first degree. The man was first tried.

Julius Carmaza, an Italian beggar, testified that he went into Cronin's house with his basket of things to sell; as he was coming out he was called back, up stairs, again, when the woman, Theresa, threw a bag over his head, and Cronin seized his basket and threw it into his room; the witness was then seized by the throat by two other men, whom the prisoners called to their aid; among the articles taken from the witness was a gold watch; the witness was nearly strangled and rendered senseless; he was also cut in several places by the man Cronin, who had a knife.

Officer Gilmartin testified that he arrested the prisoners, and found some of the stolen articles on them; the witness Carmaza was badly cut and abused. There were no further witnesses, and the jury rendered a verdict of guilty. The prisoners were sentenced to 8ing 8ing for ten years and one month each. The woman, who was bloated with rum, didn't seem to care much for her position. But Cronin exclaimed, "My poor little family will starve for the lack of me."

Court of Oyer and Terminer.

A COURT WITHIN A COURT.

At this point there was an invasion of the Court-room, by the Court of Oyer and Terminer; Judge LEONARD came upon the Bench, and Judge McCUNN ordered a recess of the General Sessions, while the Grand Jury presented about twenty-five indictments. The Oyer and Terminer, for want of a room, then adjourned till next Monday, at 12 o'clock.

OFFICER GOLDEN FERRETS OUT A RECEIVER.

Harrison Asher, indicted for grand larceny, was then put to the bar.

Gilbert H. Frederick testified that on the 22d of January last he was clerk in a store in John-street; at that time several thermometers, a barometer and a coat were stolen; subsequent to the arrest, the witness identified the stolen articles.

Oliver Hartley testified that he was the office boy of the last witness; he closed the door the night before the theft, and was present when the store was opened next morning; he also missed the articles from the case.

Officer Golden testified that he went to the prisoner's house to arrest him; while there he saw a man known to the Police as a thief, and asked him if he was in the habit of visiting there; he said he was, but had brought nothing there that morning; witness then went in, and found a lot of thermometers on a table; the prisoner then said, "What did you let that man go for? he brought those things here;" the prisoner then gave witness a barometer, and a chronometer case, saying, "He brought these things also;" all these things were stamped with the owner's name, and were subsequently identified by him as the ones stolen.

The only other witnesses examined were for the prisoner, as to his character. The jury, after a long absence, rendered a verdict of guilty of receiving stolen goods, with a recommendation to mercy. The prisoner was remanded for sentence. Ex Judge RUSSELL defended this prisoner. It was the first case in which that ex-official has appeared in this Court since he sat on the Bench.

A SNEAKING THIEF PLUNDERS A POOR LABORER.

James Mahon, indicted for grand larceny, was next put on trial.

James Sheenan testified that on the 2d of February last he had $30 67 stolen from his trunk: the money had been earned by, and belonged to himself and his sisters, and was in gold; there was one $20 piece of the date of 1861.

William Eggleston testified that the last witness boarded with him; he saw the prisoner in Sheenan's room on the day when the money was stolen; none of the prisoner's clothes were in the room.

Jean Farrel testified that a few days after the theft the prisoner came to his place with a twenty-dollar gold piece, dated 1861, and two five-dollar gold pieces, to be changed; witness changed them for him.

On cross-examination the witness stated that he could not read figures, but knew the date of the twenty-dollar piece from what his wife and others said.

Officer McClusky testified that he arrested the prisoner; Farrel showed the witness the twenty-dollar piece; it tore the date 1861.

There were no further witnesses, and the jury rendered a verdict of "Guilty," with a recommendation to mercy. The prisoner was then sentenced to Sing Sing for two years.

A TRAP FOR A FORGER CATCHES A THIEF.

Carl Yeger, indicted for grand larceny, was next tried. The circumstances of this case are rather remarkable. *John H. Lorenzen*, the complainant, testified that the prisoner offered to sell him a quantity of counterfeit coin. The witness immediately informed the police, under whose instructions he subsequently met the prisoner and gave him about a hundred dollars, which he put in his pocket and then ran away. The complainant and some officers who had been on the watch overtook and arrested him, and found upon him fifty good dollars, besides the money which Lorenzen had given him.

Counsel for the prisoner claimed that his client must be discharged, on the ground that the owner of the money voluntarily parted with it. The Court, however, decided adversely, and the jury rendered a verdict of guilty. The prisoner was an old man, and had already served a term of two years at Sing Sing. But the first term did not seem to have sufficed, and the prisoner, now in his fifty-ninth year, was sent to finish his education by a two years' residence in his old school.

A THIEF.

Charles J. Sampson, indicted for grand larceny, pleaded guilty, and was sent two years to State Prison.

The Court then adjourned to this morning at 11 o'clock, when the following cases will be taken up:

CALENDAR.

For Felonious Assault—Edward Hagan, Henry Mehreigel.

For Forgery—John Gerkin, John Smith *alias* Richard Johnson, Henry Schwartz, Richard Fitzgerald.

For Burglary—Thomas Nolan, Patrick O'Connor, Thomas Minor.

For Grand Larceny—Phillip Corvan, James Casey, Elizabeth Cowing, Louis Schonfield, William Eadie, John Nicholas.

For Receiving Stolen Goods—Henry Stone, Abraham Rosenstein.

Surrogate's Court.

Will admitted.—William H. Hitchcock's last will and testament has been duly admitted to probate The testator devises his property to his next of kin.

Police Reports.

TWO YOUNG THIEVES AND A RECEIVER.

Officer Fellman, of the Fourth Ward, yesterday arrested two lads named John McElvany and John Egan, aged 13 and 16 years, charged with having stolen $143 worth of goods from the store of Devlin Hudson & Co., No. 258 Broadway. McElvany was employed in the store, and took the property at various times, at the instigation of Egan. The latter sold the articles to John Ahearn, in Pearl-street, who was subsequently charged with receiving stolen goods. Justice OSBORN committed the prisoners to answer.

Coroner's Inquests.

KILLED ON SHIPBOARD.

An inquest was held, yesterday, at the New-York Hospital, on the body of James Leigh, a rigger, who died of injuries received on the previous evening, in consequence of having fallen from the main topmast of the clipper ship *Sea Serpent*, lying at Pier No. 20, East River. The deceased was making some repairs in the rigging, when he missed his footing and fell to the deck, injuring him so severely as to cause his death in a short time. A verdict of accidental death was rendered. The deceased was a native of England, aged 42 years, and formerly resided at No. 29 Lewis-street.

KILLED WHILE KITE-FLYING.

Coroner SCHIRMER held an inquest at the New-York Hospital on the body of Thomas Udlem, aged 10 years, who died from injuries received a day or two since. The deceased, who lived in Mott-street, was flying a kite from the roof of the house, when he missed his footing and fell to the sidewalk. A verdict of accidental death was rendered.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—MARCH 7.

$10,000	U. S. 6s, '81. Reg	93¼	50	do	s10 41¾
15,000	do	93	50	do	s10 41¾
5 000	do	s10 92¾	150	do	b60 43¾
15,000	U. S. 6s, '81. Cou	91	60	Del. L. & W. R.	80
3,000	do	91¾	425	Mich. S. & N. I. R.	15½
5 000	Indiana St. 5s	84	200	do	15⅞
5 000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90	72¾	250	M. S. & N. I. G. S.	36
17.000	do	72	50	do	b10 38
5,000	Vir. St. 6s	75	25	Mich. Cen. R.	86
2,000	N. C. St. 6s	79¾	100	do	s60 56
5 000	Missouri State 6's	64¾	150	do	s30 56
31,000	do	65	250	do	56¾
1 000	N. Y. St. 6's, '74	99½	100	do	b15 56¾
3,000	N. Y. Cen. 6's	95½	200	do	56¾
1,000	Hud. Riv. 3M B.	86	400	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	79
1,000	Harlem) Mtg. Bs.	99¼	450	do	s30 79
1,000	Mich. So Sk F.B.	77	300	do	b30 79¼
3,000	Ill. Cen. R. Bds.	98	200	do	b30 79¼
4,000	La C. & M. L. G. B.	16¼	100	do	b15 79¼
1,000	do	15	50	do	b10 79¼
1,000	L. E. & W. 1 M. B.	68	100	do	79½
1,000	D. L. & W. 2d m.	92	250	do	79½
4,000	Cl. & Tol. S. F. B.	75	100	do	b60 79⅝
60	Merchants' Bank	97	100	Gal. & Chic. R.	70 ⅝
5	Metropolitan Bank	104¾	50	do	70¾
20	Fed. & Mud. C'l Co.	89	50	do	70¾
235	Pacific Mail St. Co.	64	100	do	s30 70¾
700	N. Y. Cen. R.	77¾	150	do	71
100	do	s30 77¾	100	do	b60 71
300	do	77¾	400	do	b15 71
100	do	s10 77¾	180	Cleve & Toledo R.	34
100	do	b15 77¾	100	do	b15 34
600	do	s10 77¾	50	do	s30 34
400	do	77¾	400	do	b60 34¼
100	do	b30 77¾	100	do	b30 34½
100	do	s60 77	200	do	s30 33¾
50	do	s15 77¾	1200	do	33¾
50	Erie Railroad	b15 32	100	do	s10 33¾
500	do	32	200	Chi. & Rock Isl. R.	57⅝
50	do	s30 31¾	100	do	57⅝
5	Hudson River R.	45	100	do	s10 57¾
100	Harlem R. Pref.	b15 39	100	do	s3 57¾

SECOND BOARD.

$13,000	U.S. 6s, '81, Cp'n.	91¾	125	Erie Railroad	31¾
5,000	do	91¾	10	do	31⅝
2,000	U.S. 6s, '81, Reg.	93¼	100	do	b10 32
1,000	do	93¼	25	Macon & West. R.	95
5,000	Treas. 12 pc. Nts.	103	200	Har. Railroad Pref.	38½
1,000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90.	72	50	do	38⅝
18,000	Missouri State 6's	65	100	Reading Railroad	42
2 000	L. E. & W. 1st M. Bs	68	200	do	42¼
2 000	Cle. & Tol S. F. Bs	75	50	Mich. Cen. R.	s10 56⅝
5 000	N. J. Cen. 1st M.	104	100	M. S. & N. I. G. Sk.	s10 35¾
10	Del. & Hud. Ca. Co	90	50	do	b10 35¾
40	Pacific M. S. Co.	84	450	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	79
35	do	83¾	400	Clev. & Tol. R.	s30 34¾
250	N. York Cen. R.	77¾	250	do	33¾
50	do	77¾	400	do	b60 34
50	do	b60 77¾	100	do	s10 33½

THURSDAY, March 7—P. M.

The Custom-house returns of the Foreign Trade at the port of New-York, for the month of February, were completed this afternoon, and we are now enabled to bring up our tables to the 28th of that month, completing eight months of the current fiscal or Treasury year of the United States, beginning July 1, 1860.

The Import entries of Foreign Merchandise at New-York, during the month of February, 1861, were:

In Dutiable Goods, consumption direct	$7,003,399
In Dutiable Goods, bonded	3,751,678
In Free Goods	3,312,563
Total Foreign Merchandise	$14,067 640
Against February, 1860	19.166,204
Decrease this season	$5.098 564

There was also entered during the month foreign Gold and Silver of the value of $2,274,067, against only $190,175 the same month last year. The amount of goods of the previous importation withdrawn from Bonded Warehouse is $5,781,728, or $2,030,050 more than went into bond during the month; so that the total amount of foreign goods actually marketed in February is $16,097,690, against $19,978,081 marketed same month last season.

The Exports from New-York for the month of February, 1861, were:

In Domestic Produce	$10,236,820
Foreign Goods reëxported	567,487
Specie	1,102.926
Total clearances	$11,907,233
Against February, 1860:	
In Domestic Produce	$5 699,387
Foreign Goods reëxported	976,482
Specie	977,000—$7.652 879
Increase of all Exports Feb. 1861	$4,254,354

We annex our usual summary by months of the Trade of eight months of the current Treasury year, comparing the corresponding months of the previous Treasury year:

IMPORT OF FOREIGN GOODS AT NEW-YORK.

	1860-'61. From July 1, '60.	1859-'60. From July 1, '59
July	$24,817,000	$27,111,000
August	26,798,000	24,301,000
September	16,005,000	16,459,000
October	15,703,000	12,987,000
November	14,974,000	14,728,000
December	15,979,000	18,724,000
January	19,565,000	21.528.000
February	14.068.000	19,166.000
Total eight months	$146.009,000	$155.004.000
Foreign Specie	17,701,000	2,108,000

EXPORT OF DOMESTIC PRODUCE FROM NEW-YORK.

	1860-61. From July 1, '60.	1859-60. From July 1, '59.
July	$7,525,000	$4,938,000
August	8,013,000	5,151,000
September	9,282,000	4,947,000
October	10,067,000	4,753,000
November	11,263,000	5,324,000
December	10,612,000	6,382,000
January	10,278,000	5,299,000
February	10,237 000	5,699,000
Total 8 months	$77,227,000	$42,492,000
Foreign reëxported	4,645,000	6,677,000
Together	$81,872,000	$49,169,000

EXPORT OF SPECIE FROM NEW-YORK.

	1860-'61. From July 1, '60	1859-'60. From July 1, '59.
July	6,564,000	10,051,000
August	7,455,000	6,410,800
September	3,758,000	8,268,000
October	2,106,000	5,344,000
November	525,000	4,383,000
December	202,000	2,062.000
January	59,000	854,000
February	1,103,000	977,000
Total 8 months	$21,772,000	$38,349,000

EXPORTS RECAPITULATED—EIGHT MONTHS.

	1860-'61. From July 1, '60.	1859-'60. From July 1, '59.
Domestic Produce	$77,227,000	$42,492,000
Foreign reëxported	4.645 000	6,667,000
Specie	21.772.000	38,349.000
Total	$103 644,000	$87,518,000

CUSTOMS REVENUE AT NEW-YORK.

	1860-61. From July 1, '60.	1859-60. From July 1, '59.
July	4,504,066	4,851,248
August	4,496,243	4.243,016
September	3,038 903	2,908,598
October	2,632,078	2,318,750
November	1794,748	2,157,154
December	1,171,862	2,843,388
January	2,059.202	3,899,166
February	2,528,736	3,378,043
Total 8 months	$22,226,338	$26,669,456

DELIVERIES OF CALIFORNIA GOLD AT NEW-YORK.

1860-'61. From July 1, '60.		1859-'60. From July 1, '59.	
July 12	$1,514,884	July 12	$1,741,879
July 23	672,290	July 27	2,145,000
Aug. 2	988,678	Aug. 11	1,863,333
Aug. 13	1,003,381	Aug. 27	2,126,333
Aug. 23	798,833	Sept. 12	2,046,002
Sept. 2	884,538	Sept. 26	2,043,363
Sept. 12	791,661	Oct. 17	1,883,670
Sept. 23	1,202,657	Oct. 25	1,871,550
Oct. 14	870,157	Nov. 10	1,568,107
Oct. 20	992,484	Nov. 28	1,721,343
Oct. 28	810,225	Dec. 12	1,865,429
Nov. 2	1,241,939	Dec. 24	1,408,234
Nov. 14	911,620	Jan. 10	1,788,666
Nov. 26	1,087,071	Jan. 24	1,760,582
Dec. 8	822,419	Feb. 10	1,476,625
Dec. 14	1,083,213	Feb. 26	1,392,579
Dec. 25	1,235,219	Feb. 29	382,503
Jan. 3	1,455,385	Total 8 mos.	$29,085,456
Jan. 13	1,446,219		
Jan. 25	1,246,029		
Feb. 3	1,514,154		
Feb. 12	1,052,313		
Feb. 25	1,056,426		
Total 8 mos.	$24,722,091		

Our Import return for February shows a decided improvement in the proportion of goods marketed. The withdrawals from Bond are $2,030,000 ahead of the entries for Bond, while in January nearly one-half the total imports went into Bond, increasing the amount withheld from market $6,017,000. The Export movement of Domestic Produce is kept up at the rate of *ten millions per month*, February being the fifth consecutive month in which this very large figure was attained. The Exports of all kinds since the 1st of July are now $16,126,000 ahead of the previous year, the excess on Domestic Produce alone being $34.735,000; while the falling off in Specie is $16,577,000, and in the reëxport of Foreign Merchandise $2,032,000. The Import of Foreign Specie, to balance the difference in trade in our favor, is thus far $17,701,000.

There was an improved market on the Stock Exchange to-day, and the whole sudden decline of Wednesday was recovered at the early Board, and a further advance made at and after the Second Board, in the afternoon. There was no decided political news to put the market up to-day, any more than there was adverse news to put it down yesterday. The reaction was not unexpected when it was found that the precipitate sales of Wednesday were made upon a manufactured opinion, so to speak, of what is to follow, in the way of dire calamity at the South, from the Inaugura of Mr. LINCOLN. The disposition among business people to-day is to trust to the practical good sense of both parties to work out a peaceful solution of the difficulty, even though it should finally end in the separation of the Gulf States by mutual consent. As remarked in our last notice, there is a growing belief down town that the new Administration will do nothing to precipitate a crisis, and that, acting upon the principle that every day's delay and forbearance by the stronger party will be an actual gain to the cause of peace and healthy reaction in the Gulf States, that study will probably be to compromise by kindness, and gain time by negotiation for such reaction. And on this policy, if adopted, it is already quite clear they will have the support of the loyal Border States of the South. In any event short of a bloody collision, for which there would at least seem to be no occasion either profitable or conclusive to either side, it is much to be desired that our business people should cease to be haunted every day and hour with the fear that civil war must come, and that quickly and without notice!

The new Government Stock was firmer than yesterday, but there has been less speculative activity through the present week than last week. The great bulk of the stock has settled down in strong hands, and the few speculative takers among the Brokers, who have not yet realized, are indisposed to press sales. The price closed 93¼ ₱ cent. In State Stocks, the offering of Missouris was scarcely equal to the demand, and the price recovered 1 ₱ cent. Tennessees remain about as yesterday. Virginias and North Carolinas steady. All four of these Stocks suffer more just now from the supply from the Free Bankers at the West than from political distrust in the States which issue them. The recent popular action in North Carolina and Tennessee, and the marked deliberation in the Conventions of Virginia and Missouri, ought, in a liberal measure, to relieve their public credit of the suspicion of revolution. The Railway Mortgages show rather increased firmness, and par is bid for the Erie Seconds extended, and 104 for Erie Firsts. United States Treasury paper is 9 ₱ cent. ₱ annum, and not very active.

The Railway Share list early in the day manifested a general rise on yesterday's sales, and the firm feeling continued with little interruption throughout the day The advance is 1@2 ₱ cent. In most instances, while in some it is even more, placing the price fully up to Tuesday's average. Among the Westerns, the demand was strongest for Michigan Guaranteed, Michigan Central and Illinois Central. There was a large business also done in Cleveland and Toledo, and a good degree of firmness on Galena. Among the New-York Stocks, Central was in free demand, and the price strengthened as the dealings of the day progressed, closing on the adjournment of the Second Board 77¾ ₱ cent.

Later in the afternoon prices were rather higher than on the printed sales of the Second Board, with less disposition to sell than to buy. The following are about the closing figures for the more prominent shares bid for at the close:

Central	77¾	Illinois Central	79¾
Erie	32¼	Toledo	34
Rock Island	58	Mich. Guaranteed	36½
Mich. Central	67¾	Reading	43

The continued absence of Foreign news, and the unaccountable delay in the appearance of the *Australasian*, up to the close of 'Change hour, created a dull feeling in Money affairs, and indispose the private Bankers, in the Foreign Exchanges, to do much business, either in the way of buying or selling bills. The rates on London, for their own and Southern Bank bills, range 105½@106 ₱ cent.

The gross earnings and expenses of the Indianapolis and Cincinnati Railroad, for the years 1859 and 1860, compare as follows:

Receipts, 1860	$467,000
Receipts, 1859	414,709
Increase	$52 291
Expenses, 1860	$237 000
Expenses, 1859	213 304
Increase	$23 696

The traffic on the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad for the last two years compares as follows:

	Earnings.	Expenses.
1860	$2 335 396 53	$1,043 627 62
1859	1,965 937 80	1,291 332 95
Increase	$369,408 73	$336,294 67

The Toledo and Wabash Railroad earned in February:

	1860.	1861.
Passengers	$15,877 58	$15,159 95
Freight	26,185 95	31,682 66
Total	$42,063 53	$46,842 61
Increase		$3,779 08

The *Wall-street Underwriter* says of the Equitable Life Insurance Company, established two years ago, and on review of their year's operation in 1860:

"On all points the Equitable is a complete success, and if the momentum acquired within the first two years be maintained, even through the first decade, we may assume that there will be no more prosperous or influential Company in the country by that time. This Company presents a powerful array of fifty-two Directors, all men of the highest character and position, and many of them eminent y known throughout the whole Union."

The earnings by the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad line in the month of February were in

1860.	1861.	
Freight....$70,758 16	$77,198 00	Inc. $6,439 84
Passengers. 30,925 68	29.659 19	Dec. 1.266 49
Mails & Mis 16,172 78	2 766 80	Dec. 13,405 98
Total..$117,856 62	$109,623 99	Dec. $8,232 63

The following are the latest quotations received by mail for Exchange on New York, by Mr. J. T. VAN VLECK, No. 4 Broad-street:

		Premium.
March 6	Philadelphia	Par.
March 6	Boston	Par.
March 1	New-Orleans	Par.
March 1	Mobile	Par.
March 6	Baltimore	¼ ₱ ⅜
March 6	Washington, D. C	1¼ @ 1⅜
March 4	Charleston	3½ @ 4
March 4	Richmond	6 @ 6¼
March 5	Petersburgh	5¾ @ 6
March 2	Savannah	4¼ @ 4½
March 4	Chicago	7 @ 7½
March 4	Milwaukee	7½ @ 8
March 4	Cleveland	1 @ 1½
March 2	St. Louis	5½ @ 6
March 4	Louisville, Ky	½ @ ¾
March 4	Detroit	1 @ 1½
March 4	Cincinnati	½ @ ¾
March 5	Pittsburgh	1¾ @ 1¾
March 1	Memphis	2 @ 2½
March 2	Montgomery	5 @ 6
March 4	Columbia, S. C	4 @ 4½
March 4	Canada	½ @ ¾
March 4	Lafayette, Ind	1 @ 1½
March 4	Hamburgh, S. C	3 @ 4
March 5	Toledo, Ohio	1 @ 1½
March 4	Wilmington, N. C	6 @ 7
March 4	Racine, Wis	5 @ 6

The New-Orleans *Picayune* of the 2d inst. says:

"The Money market during the past week has shown further symptoms of relaxation, or rather the movement has indicated a readier disposition to operate, for the rates of interest have as yet undergone no change. The transactions, however, embrace a somewhat wider range of signatures, and to this extent the appearance is more favorable. The generally received rate for good paper is 12 ₱ cent. for round amounts, and 15@18 for small pieces, at which figures the demand is good. Select parcels are held at 10@11, but business in these grades is quite limited, and buyers are very capricious. A certain class of preferred names are offered sparingly. We quote:

Mortgage City paper, highest grade	10@12
Mortgage country and second class	12@15
Factors' Acceptances, A 1, 9 to 12 months	12@—
Factors' Acceptances, six months	12@—
Factors' Acceptances, four and five months	12@15
Long Paper, good to No 2	15@18
Short Paper, indorsed prime	—@—
Short Paper, single names, prime	12@15
Short Paper, No. 2	18@24
Short Loans, on first class collaterals	12@15
Long Loans, on do	12@—

After the close of our last weekly summary Foreign Exchange improved, and at one time ruled from ¾ to 1 ₱ cent. above the quotations of Friday last. Within the last few days this advance has been entirely lost, and we close at much the same figures which ruled a week ago. Sterling, which sold up to 104¾@105, is now dull at a range of 103¾@104¼, and the latter figure is obtained with difficulty for the very best. Drafts with bill of lading rule at 102@103. The market for France was very heavy this morning at a decline of 1 ₱ cent. from the highest point in the early part of the week; we quote the run from 5f. 55@5f. 45. Very prime sixty-day Bills on New-York have been sought for at 2 ₱ cent. discount, and other good names at 2¼@2½, the whole range going from 2@3. Sight has been in fair request at ¼@¾ discount. The Banks check at ¼@¾, and the Bankers at ⅜@½.

The arrivals of Specie this week comprise $650,000 from New-York, $110 000 from Brazos, $26 253 from Tabasco, $7 500 from Havana, and $6,860 from Vera Cruz—total $806 613. A portion of that from New-York was already counted in last week's Bank Statement, as being in transit."

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, March 7

Stocks firm. Pennsylvania State Fives, 88⅞; Reading Railroad, 21¾; Morris Canal, 51; Long Island Railroad, 10¾; Pennsylvania Railroad, 40. Sight Exchange on New-York at par@1-10 ₱ cent. discount.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, March 7, 1861—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been, 17 bbls. Ashes, 2,549 bbls Flour, 2 838 bushels wheat, 646 bushels Corn, 310 bushels Rye, 1,030 bushels Barley, 2,780 bushels Oats, 744 bushels Malt, 496 pkgs. Provisions, and 573 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Pots are readily taken at $5 25; Pearls are in limited request at the same price, ₱ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Has been in request at steady rates. Sales 1,100 bags Rio, at 11⅞c @13¼c; 230 bags Laguayra, at 14¼c @14⅝c., usual credit; and 200 bags Jamaica, at 12⅜c., cash, ₱ lb.

COTTON—The demand has been limited at about former rates. Sales have been reported of 1,200 bales, including Middling Upland at 11¾c @11¾c. ₱ lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market is quoted firmer, to-day, for State and Western Flour. The demand is fair for shipping brands, which buyers would purchase pretty freely at yesterday's quotations, but holders claim an advance of 5c. to 10c. ₱ bbl. and are reluctant to sell, unless at full asking prices. Hence transactions are restricted. We have heard of sales of 11,000 bbls., including superfine State at $5 10@$5 15; ordinary to choice Extra State at $5 20@$5 40 chiefly $5 25@$5 30; Superfine Western, at $5 05@$5 15; Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois, at $5 25@$5 10; Extra Indiana and Michigan, at $5 30@$5 25; inferior Extra Ohio, at $5 40@$5 45; round-hoop Extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 45@$5 60, chiefly at $5 50@$5 55 ₱ bbl.

Superfine State	$5 10	@	$5 15
Extra State	5 20	@	5 40
Superfine Western	5 15	@	5 15
Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois	5 25	@	5 10
Extra Indiana and Michigan	5 30	@	6 25
Inferior Extra Ohio	5 40	@	5 45
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping bd.	5 45	@	5 60
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 65	@	7 15
Fancy Genesee	5 45	@	5 55
Extra Genesee	5 70	@	7 25
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri	5 65	@	7 75

Southern Flour continues in moderate demand, at steady rates; sales 1,250 bbls., at $5 30@$5 60 for very poor to good superfine Alexandria, Baltimore, &c., and $5 65@$7 25 for fancy to choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Canadian is in request, including inferior to very choice extra at $5 20@$7 50 ₱ bbl; sales 870 bbls. Rye Flour continues quiet, at $3 30@$4 10 for fine and superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is in limited demand at $2 85 for Jersey, and $3 25 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl. Buckwheat Flour sells more freely at $1 50@$1 75 ₱ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat is in less request, as buyers are reluctant to pay a king prices, and holders refuse to sell desirable lots at lower rates. The reported transactions amount up 44,000 bushels, including inferior to very choice White, Western, at $1 30@$1 55; Red Western, poor to choice, at $1 28½@$1 32; Amber Wisconsin at $1 23; Milwaukee Club, part at $1 22; Northwestern Club, at $1 19½; Chicago Spring, at $1 16@$1 17½; and Red State, at $1 24 ₱ bushel. Corn continues in fair request, at buoyant prices. The reported sales reach 61,000 bushels, at 57c.@60c. for New Mixed Western, at railroad depôt and delivered; 66c.@67½c. for old do., in store and delivered; 60c @65c. for old yellow Western: 65c.@66c. for new yellow Southern, and 67c.@77c for white Southern, ₱ bushel. Rye rules quiet, at 68c.@70c. ₱ bushel. Barley is salable and steady; 2,000 bushels Barley Malt were sold at 90c ₱ bushel. Oats are in demand, including Canada, at 34½c. @35c., Western at 34c.@34½c., and State at 35c.@35½c. chiefly at 35c., ₱ bushel.

HAY—Sales 575 bales North River, at 80c.@85c. ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Sales have been made of 35 bales New, at 25c.@32c. ₱ lb.

METALS—All descriptions have been quiet. Prices have not varied materially.

MOLASSES—The principal sales to-day were made at auction, comprising 1 494 bbls. New-Orleans at 28c @34c ₱ gallon. Privately, the sales were confined to 75 bbls. New Orleans at 33½c @34c.; and 31 hhds. Porto Rico at 32c.@33c., ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Nothing new in Tar or Crude Turpentine. Spirits Turpentine has been in limited request, at 36½c @37½c. ₱ gallon Resin has been moderately inquired for, including Common, at $1 30@$1 75; No. 2 at $1 45@$1 75 ₱ 310 lbs; and very low to fine and pale No 1 at $1 85@$3 25 ₱ 280 lbs.

OILS—Linseed is up to 60c @62c. ₱ gallon, and is in request mainly at prices within the range, which, however, are not satisfactory to holders of large lots. Other kinds remain as last noticed.

PROVISIONS—Pork was very quiet to-day, sales having been confined to small lots at $17 12½ for Mess, and $12 50@$12 75 for Prime ₱ bbl. Cut Meats are also quiet at 8¼c @8¾c. for Hams, and 6¼c.@6¾c for Shoulders, ₱ lb. Lard is unchanged; sales, 180 tcs. and bbls. at 9¼c @10c ₱ lb. Beef continues in moderate request at $10@$11 for extra Mess, $8 50@$9 87 for repacked Western Mess, and $5 75@$6 25 for Country Mess ₱ bbl.; sales 220 bbls. Prime Mess, $15@$16 50 ₱ tc. Beef Hams, $12 50@$15 50 ₱ bbl. Butter continues in request, at 10c.@14c. for Western, and 14c.@18c. for State ₱ lb. Cheese is selling at 8¾c @10½c. ₱ lb.

RICE—Sales have been made of 150 tierces, in lots, at from $3 75@$4 90 ₱ 100 lbs.

SEEDS—With reduced supplies and light receipts holders of Clover seek higher prices, refusing to sell prime seed under 8c., although we have heard of 300 bags fair having been purchased for export, at 7½c.@7¾c., mainly within the range. ₱ lb. Rough Flax is dull and heavy at $1 37½@$1 45 ₱ bushel. Calcutta Linseed is in request, and is held much higher. Timothy Seed is scarce and quoted at $3 25@$3 50 ₱ bushel, but buyers are reluctant to purchase at these figures.

SPICES—Sales have been made, to-day, of 15 cases No. 1 Nutmegs at 85c. ₱ lb.

SUGARS—Have been in fair demand at about former prices. Sales 1,580 hhds., chiefly Cuba, for refining, at 4¾c.@5c. and 293 hhds. New-Orleans (by auction) at 4 5-16c.@6c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Sales of 600 bbls. were reported at 17¾c @17¾c. ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Have been less active; rates were firmer. For Liverpool—Flour, 3s. 6d. ₱ bbl.; Wheat, in bulk and bags, 12d.@12½d.; Corn, 11¾d. @12d ₱ bushel

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, MARCH 8 1861.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Un Ballo in Maschera.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Jack Cade.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—The Seven Sisters.

WINTER GARDEN—School for Scandal.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—Central Park.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE—Birthday of Freedom—Forty Thieves—Black-eyed Susan.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon and Evening—The Woman in White—Curiosities at all Hours.

TO ADVERTISERS.

We are compelled to put the TIMES to press at a considerably earlier hour than heretofore, and must request ADVERTISERS to hand in their notices before 8 o'clock in the evening. If received later than this, it will be impossible to put them under their appropriate heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Affairs in Washington continue much the same as reported yesterday. No nominations were sent to the Senate for confirmation, but the Cabinet held a meeting at which a number were prepared, which will be sent in to-day—among them probably those for the Collectorship and Surveyorships of this port. The chances of the various candidates are fully canvassed in the dispatch of our correspondent. The President in the afternoon received the Diplomatic Corps, who made their appearance in full Court costume, and were presented by Secretary SEWARD. The Senior member of the corps, the Portuguese Minister, delivered a complimentary and congratulatory address, expressive of the good feeling entertained by Foreign Governments for that of the United States, and hoping that peace and prosperity might be continued. The President responded in a feeling manner, and the Corps were subsequently introduced to the members of the Cabinet and to Mrs. LINCOLN. The occasion was a very interesting and agreeable one. The President will give his first public reception to-night, and Mrs. LINCOLN to-morrow morning.

The three gentlemen composing the Commission from the Southern Confederacy are now all in Washington, but there seems to be some hesitation on their part as to the course proper to pursue. They yesterday held a conference in the rooms of Senator WIGFALL, of Texas, and came to the conclusion, after considerable talk, to postpone for a few days,—or until the policy of the State Department towards the seceded States shall have been developed,—their communication to President LINCOLN. They were urged by the Texas Senator to act immediately, so that an opportunity might be given to capture Forts Sumter and Pickens before reinforcements could reach them; but his counsels, it appears, were considered too rash. Meantime, Gen. BEAUREGARD, who has been appointed by President DAVIS to the command of the troops at Charleston, expresses confidence,—according to the Charleston *Courier*,—that Fort Sumter can be reduced. He says that it is *only a question of time.*

The proceedings of the U. S. Senate have assumed an interesting and important character, unprecedented in any former session called merely for Executive business on the advent of a new Administration. Yesterday, Vice-President HAMLIN submitted the resignation of Gov. CHASE as Senator from Ohio, and a copy was ordered to be furnished to the Governor of that State. The resolution to print the usual number of the President's Inaugural Address then came up, and Mr. WIGFALL, of Texas, made a speech in answer to that of Senator DOUGLAS, delivered on Wednesday. He insisted that the Address was a declaration of war against the seceded States, and asserted that if Forts Sumter and Pickens were not immediately surrendered by the Administration they would be taken. He was more than usually violent and Wigfall-ish. On being interrogated by Mr. DOUGLAS as to the propriety of holding a seat in the Senate when, according to his own showing, he was a foreigner, Mr. WIGFALL excused himself, on the ground that he had not yet been officially notified that Texas had seceded. Mr. DOUGLAS made a rejoinder, in which he maintained his former position, that the Inaugural could only be construed as a message of peace, and the debate between the two gentlemen was continued at considerable length. Mr. MASON, of Virginia, followed, contending, with Mr. WIGFALL, that the dissolution of the Union was actual and permanent. He also regarded the Address as a declaration of war. Without action on the resolution, the Senate adjourned.

A speech was made in the Virginia State Convention, yesterday, by Mr. CARLILE, who strongly opposed instructing the Committee on Federal Relations to make a report pledging the State to resist coercion. He contended for the right of the Government to enforce the Federal laws, and expressed his approbation of the sentiments of President LINCOLN'S Inaugural Address. Prominent Virginians in Washington say that the Union feeling in their State is growing stronger every day, and that there is now no possible chance of her joining in the Southern secession movement.

The idea of "retaliation" seems to be the paramount one among the Seceders. A bill was reported in the Southern "Congress" yesterday which provides that in the event of a conflict with the United States, or their refusal to recognize the independence of the seceded States, no Court shall take cognizance of cases brought by citizens of the United States, and that all pending cases shall be discontinued. Probably the next thing will be to relieve the citizens of Secessia from their obligations to Northerners, under all circumstances.

In the Missouri Convention yesterday, a large number of resolutions were offered, providing for a Committee to confer with the Border States as to the best means of keeping those States out of the secession movement, declaring secession to be a dangerous heresy; asking the Northern States to repeal laws obstructing the execution of the Fugitive Slave act; against coercion by the General Government; recommending the delivery up of the Custom-houses in the seceding States, and in favor of a National Convention to take action on the Crittenden Compromise as a basis. A resolution of thanks to Senators CRITTENDEN and DOUGLAS for their patriotic efforts to compromise our national difficulties was unanimously adopted. Judge BIRCH, candidate for the United States Senate, made a strong Union speech in favor of the enforcement of the laws.

Dispatches from Major ANDERSON, dated 4th inst., have been received at the War Department. Nothing of special importance, however, is communicated. The feeling between him and the authorities of South Carolina is represented to be friendly, and he is allowed the usual postal facilities, and the privilege of marketing to a limited extent.

New-Orleans papers of the 2d inst., still further corroborate the intelligence relative to affairs at Fort Brown in Texas. Capt. NICHOLS, at the head of a body of Texan State troops, demanded the surrender of the Fort, when Capt. HILL responded by calling him and his followers traitors. Capt. HILL then immediately sent to Fort Ringgold for a reinforcement of 200 men, and expressed the determination to defend his position to the last.

The steamship *Bremen* brings transatlantic news from Southampton to Feb. 20—five days later than the advices by the *Canadian*. There is nothing of striking interest. On the 19th, the Palmerston Ministry experienced a defeat in the House of Commons, a motion for a modification of the income tax so as to secure more perfect equality having been carried by the opposition. On the previous evening, Lord JOHN RUSSELL had laid before the House the actual state of negotiations in regard to the maritime rights of belligerents, referring to the undetermined attitude of the American Government on the subject. The Conferences on the Syrian question were opened at Paris, where news had been received of new persecutions commenced against the Christians in Cochin China. The Bonaparte case had been decided adversely to the American claimants. The Italian Parliament assembled on the 18th, and was opened by the King in person, in a brief, judicious, but courageous speech, which the London *Times* refers to with warm commendation. FRANCIS II. was about to leave Rome with his family for Bavaria. At Rome the National movement was under full headway; the streets were nightly illuminated in rejoicing at the fall of Gaeta, and the immediate overthrow of the Papal Government was anticipated. A similar demonstration at Naples had caused a riot, in which the residence of the Spanish Ambassador was assaulted by the mob. The commercial news by this arrival is not cheerful. Cotton, breadstuffs and provisions were all languid and tending to a decline; while Consuls were quoted at 91@91¾.

In the State Senate, yesterday, several new bills were introduced—among them one by Mr. MANIERRE, to abolish the Board of Education of this City, and substitute in its place a Board of six Commissioners of Public Education, to be appointed by the Comptroller and Recorder, and to receive a salary of $3,000 each per annum. McLEOD MURPHY offered a resolution, which was laid over, calling for information relative to the employment of Metropolitan policemen by Superintendent KENNEDY, for service outside the limits of the State. In the Assembly a long debate was had in Committee of the Whole on the bill to permit the State of New-York to consent to the purchase by the General Government of a Post-office site for this City, at the conclusion of which the Committee reported progress.

The Board of Aldermen, last evening, adopted a resolution providing for a commission on behalf of the Common Council, to request the Legislature to submit to the people of the State the propositions of the Peace Congress. A resolution was adopted directing the Counsel to the Corporation to take the necessary legal steps for extending Lexington-avenue from Sixty-fifth to Eighty-sixth street. The Board transacted a large amount of routine business. The Tax Levy came up from the Councilmen, and the Aldermen adhered to its former action. A Conference Committee was appointed. The resolution from the Councilmen tendering the hospitalities of the City to the Hon. JOHN A. DIX was passed. In the Board of Councilmen, the Tax Levy was taken up and each item acted upon separately. The reductions made by the Board on the Levy as it came from the Board of Aldermen, amounted to $230,500 36—leaving the amount of the levy as amended, $7,208,525 18. The use of the Governor's room in the City Hall was tendered to Gen. DIX to receive the congratulations of his fellow-citizens on his return from Washington.

A disastrous fire, resulting in loss of life, occurred early yesterday morning in the two-story frame building, No. 102 West Fortieth-street. The first floor of the building was occupied as a segar-store, the second floor by a family named OAKLEY, and the attic by two young men and a family named WOOD, consisting of husband and wife and five children, all of whom were burned to death. The family of Mr. OAKLEY were also more or less burnt, as were also the men who lived on the same floor with Mr. WOOD. The flames spread with great rapidity, and it was with the utmost difficulty that any of the inmates of the building escaped with their lives. During the progress of the fire a disgraceful fight occurred between members of the Fire Department, in which stones, pistols and slung-shots were freely used. The origin of the fire is not known. The Coroner held an inquest on the remains of Mr. WOOD and wife and their five children, aged respectively 7, 5 and 3 years, and twins aged 4 months, which resulted in a verdict corresponding with the above facts.

A regular meeting of the American Geographical and Statistical Society was held last night, at the rooms, in Clinton Hall, when, after preliminary business, an interesting address on the "Geographical Importance of a United Italy," was read by Signor GAJANI, an Italian gentleman of note, residing in New-York, and in 1848 a Deputy in the National Assembly at Rome. It was very favorably received, and a vote of thanks was accorded to the Signor. Rev. Dr. THOMPSON offered a motion in reference to some future proceedings in connection with the recent decease of Dr. J. W. FRANCIS, and the meeting adjourned.

At Trial Term of the Common Pleas, before Judge DALY, HENRY DREW, an infant, yesterday obtained a verdict for $5,000 against the Sixth-avenue Railroad Company, for the loss of his foot, taken off by the defendants' cars. At Chambers of the Supreme Court, a writ of *habeas corpus* was before Justice SUTHERLAND, for the relief of THOMAS McEVEY, alleged to have been abducted and taken to the Bloomingdale Orphan Asylum. The matter was adjourned to Wednesday next. In the General Sessions, two robbers, a male and a female, were sent to Sing Sing for ten years each; several thieves and a receiver were also convicted. The Court took a recess at noon, and allowed the Oyer and Terminer to open in its room. After that tribunal had received several indictments from the Grand Jury, it adjourned, for lack of a room, and the Sessions resumed operations.

The Stock Market yesterday improved, or rather recovered from the previous sudden depression, 3 per cent., and closed firm. Business in Exchange and Money quite dull, owing to the continued delay in the receipt of foreign news up to the close of Change hour. The Custom-house returns of the trade for February are published this morning. They show an export of domestic produce nearly double that of the same month last year, and an import of goods five millions less than February, 1860.

The demand for Flour was more active yesterday, and the market closed decidedly in favor of sellers. Wheat was less freely purchased, as buyers would not pay asking prices. Corn was in good request and was firmer. Sugars, Coffee, Hay and Whisky were inquired for. Provisions, Rice, Hops, Metals, Naval Stores, Fish and Tobacco were quiet. Seeds attracted considerable attention. An auction sale of New-Orleans Molasses occurred during the day. Rates on freight were higher, but engagements were rather light.

The Foreign View of our Political Troubles.

At the present day the promotion of material interests is almost the sole guide in National politics. In the past generation it was the maintenance of balance of power, or dynasties, or of religious or political ideas. It is now the development of commerce, trade and manufactures; the creation of markets for the surplus products of a nation. It is natural, therefore, that European powers should look at our great question of *disunion* simply in the light of their own interests, and that they should form very erroneous notions as to the manner in which, at the present crisis, these are to be best promoted.

We have taken some pains to show that political divisions can exert no tendency to change, permanently, the commercial relations between the North and South, which are founded in the respective wants and capabilities of the people of the two sections, whereby the North supply to the South a considerable portion of their food, and nearly all the merchandise they consume. In this office no nation can take the place of the Northern States, for the reason that our proximity, abundance of raw material, and entire familiarity with the kind of articles wanted at the South, enable us to adapt our products to their uses, as no other people can. In food, clothing, boots and shoes, farming and domestic utensils of all kinds, carriages, paints, glass, nails,—in fact, nearly everything the South consume, we are beyond the reach of competition, to say nothing of the long credits required, which no foreign manufacturer would give.

The importations from Europe, though largely paid for in Southern products, are consumed almost entirely in the Northern States, the South taking not over one-tenth of the whole amount imported. The South would never consume a considerable amount of foreign goods in any event. They would manufacture themselves what they could not get at the North. The interest of all European nations, consequently, is promoted just to the degree that they can develop the power of the people of the Northern States to consume, and this is best accomplished by leaving matters just as they are. In case of disturbance we are to be the great sufferers. The trade of the South is worth ten times as much to the Northern States as it is to all Europe. We shall take excellent care that it be not lost. We do not propose to interfere in any degree with the free exercise of domestic industry South, but rather to aid its development as far as we can. Thanks to our enterprise, we have provided in the Free States abundant outlets for the entire trade of the interior, so that if political disturbances should close every Southern port, the production and exportation of Southern staples need not thereby be diminished. But we do not propose anything of the kind, but to foster Southern industry to the full extent of our power. The more they produce the greater their ability to consume. It would be suicidal not to carefully cultivate one of our best markets. As we have the carrying trade of the South, the more they export the better employed is our vast commercial marine. The interests of the Northern States and those of the leading European nations, exactly harmonize, with the only difference that ours are of tenfold greater magnitude.

This view of the case readily commands assent as soon as one becomes familiar with the subject. It is now fully accepted in all business circles in England. In France, however, they have hardly gone beyond the superficial aspect of it. Almost all foreign nations would gladly take this view, as the greatness of our material interest and the rapid progress of our people are naturally calculated to excite the jealousy of every nation emulous of reaching the highest point of commercial greatness. Neither our politics nor social system are liked abroad, and no European Power would object to see us humbled

It is in such a strain that the Paris *Pays* discusses our present crisis. It tells us that

> "The South, far from having, like the North, rival interests with Europe, has, on the contrary, the same or rather correlative interests. Confined, in short, to the extensive cultivation of those articles which Europe cannot do without, the South has been compelled, up to the present, in spite of constant protests, to pay an enormous tribute to the North, in the shape of Custom-house duties, for no other reason than to protect Northern manufacturing interests without any advantage to herself."

The reply to this is, that the South with 12,000,000, or two-fifths of our whole population, pay only about one-tenth of the duties on foreign imports, these being in proportion to what they consume, and that whatever consequently tends to promote the mechanical skill of those who supply to them their merchandise, promotes to the same degree their interests. The Southern people allege a great many things without a shadow of proof. They must find some excuse for their weakness, contrasting so humiliatingly with the strength of the North, and they strike at our manufactures as one of the sources of our power. They are driven almost to frenzy by seeing the vast amounts going yearly to Europe, while nothing returns direct to themselves, and they are determined to have no relation with a Government that can perpetrate such outrages. It may be difficult to convince them of their errors, but not indifferent parties, who have no other motive but the promotion of their own interests.

We know that the South will make a strong appeal to European nations to recognize their independence, and to be placed in favored commercial relations, on propositions for direct trade. But it is not pretended that such trade would increase our exports one dollar. What, then, is to be gained by a change in the present routine, by which the products of the South are sent forward? Nothing. On the contrary, the present order being the natural one, any change would weaken our ability to import, to increase which is the great object with foreign nations. Suppose this direct trade to be opened, and the South to receive directly from Europe the pay for all their exports. As foreigners could not meet their wants in hardly any particular, the present volume of trade would be greatly reduced. As the South would purchase only what would suit their condition, they would turn their attention to the manufacture of what they could not get abroad, and reduce their exports correspondingly. Direct trade, were it enforced, would be most prejudicial to the very parties to whom it might be addressed. It is a trap in which none but the senseless are to be caught. The South have a thousand grievances, but every one of them of their own creation. They are weak, but will take not the first step to make themselves strong; and poor, without deserving to be rich. They cherish towards the North all the dislike felt towards a successful rival, but they do not propose to copy a single thing which gave the North their power. The Cotton States are bent on mischief, but our own Government is the only party to deal with them. That we shall act wisely and discreetly, we give the best of guarantees—the vast interests we have at stake. We have not departed a hair's-breadth either from law or precedent. It is not surprising that some of the bodies that compose our Confederacy should at times be eccentric in their action, but this is no reason why Government should have its authority called in question by other nations in dealing with the recusants.

We are confident that this view will, in the end, be universally concurred in, especially when it is seen that to weaken or impair the strength of the North is in an equal degree to reduce the value of our trade. If France wants cotton and tobacco, let her leave Southern industry free for their production, by allowing the North to supply whatever the planter needs, and just those kinds of articles adapted to promote his purposes. The foreigner cannot do this. Should he attempt it, and should we withdraw from competition, the planter, as we have shown, would be compelled to employ a considerable proportion of his force in the various mechanic arts, reducing the product from the soil one-half. When all these things are seen in their proper light, foreign nations will gladly commit to ourselves the charge of all our domestic troubles.

A SAFE GAME TO PLAY.—The latest and most feasible plan originated in secession-dom for the distress of the North, is the invasion of copy-rights and patents issued to Northern men. "Let us," says a Georgian exchange, "get our presses at work, and embark capital in the building of factories; let us issue school-books and other works that have been copyrighted by Northern men; let us manufacture sewing-machines, Colt's pistols, Sharpe's rifles, and a hundred other things." It will be observed that the independent and self-reliant South does not think of originating anything; it never occurs to her to draw upon the inventive energies of her sons,—her highest ambition is to borrow brain and steal models. And in this respect secession is sound. It is no light task to compile a spelling-book; it requires some little familiarity with language to construct a grammar, and an intimate acquaintance with boundaries is necessary in getting together a geography. It is easier to borrow than to build, and more convenient to "convert" than to invent; there is no necessity for manufacturing rifles when arsenals with unlocked doors stand ready to be rifled;—so again we say that upon this subject secession is sound. But of one thing let our sunny friends remain assured. Though they steal our sentences and our syllables, learning their children to spell "secession" from books devised by some Down-East schoolmaster, and to conjugate the various verbs which imply "doing, being or suffering," according to the same authority; though they run away with COLT and cut out SHARPE in the manufacture of muskets; yea, though they even borrow the ingenious idea of horn gun-flints for those muskets, and infringe upon the New-England patent of wooden nutmegs for balls, we shall make no reprisals. We shall never interfere with anything that the South has copyrighted or patented; we shall never yield to the temptation of reprinting any of their books. On this point the South is safe. She runs not the slightest risk of being beaten at her own game.

The Scramble for Office.

The quadrennial revel of the office-seekers is now in full blast at Washington. The daily telegrams inform us that the pressure upon the President is terrific; and even the sturdy Rail-splitter, who has long been accustomed to the hardest kinds of mental and physical labor, is incapable of bearing up under it. He retires at night, pale and haggard, for a few hours' repose; in the morning the assault is renewed upon him with fresh vigor; his privacy is invaded, his footsteps are dogged, and even the members of his family, and his servants and negro man are not safe from the approaches of the impudent cormorants who pursue their quarry with all the ferocity of selfishness. Each of his seven ministers also are ceaselessly beset by pertinacious fellows, armed with petitions, recommendations, testimonials of party service—showing their fitness or unfitness, perhaps, for any possible office, from a diplomatic mission down to the smallest Postmastership.

The mails, too, are heavy with letters from every point of the compass, begging office in every style of chirography and grammar, and under every possible plea—the mere reading of which would occupy the whole time of the Cabinet during the four years of their official term. In the remorseless zeal with which candidates press their claims, State is pitted against State—interest against interest—radical against conservative—old-time member of the party against new convert—native against foreign-born—North against South. The Executive finds it almost impossible to command the necessary time for their all-important duties—while leisure for thought is altogether out of the question. It is probable that not less than a million men are now in pursuit of the sixty thousand great and small offices within the gift of the Government; and when it is considered that the only men in America who are utterly shameless, whose impudence is unmitigated, are political office-hunters, one can form a dim conception of the manner in which the President and Heads of Departments will, for at least the coming half-year, spend the leisure hours in which they are not engaged in the solution of the weighty questions which distract the State.

In face of this swarming host of place-hunters, it might seem paradoxical to say that few difficulties in the conduct of our Government are more serious than finding fit men to fill its various offices at home and abroad; and that of late years we have almost completely failed in procuring officials capable of honorably fulfilling the nation's duties. Amid a nation full of men of the greatest official capacity, we have long had inefficiency in every department of the public service:—with a high standard of public virtue, our political morals have long ago sounded the lowest depths; and, as a consequence, while we have a Government whose latent power and resources are greater than those of any other in the world, its affairs are conducted at the same time with a feebleness and extravagance which, were it a type of the national character, might stamp us as a nation of prodigals and idiots. Instead of resembling the vigorous youth of a free, courageous and Christian people, the political record of the last decade actually seems like a chapter from the history of the Lower Greek Empire, when decrepitude and lethargy had fastened hold of it. A distant spectator, judging of our real condition from the history of the cotemporary Government, might draw the gloomiest auguries of our approaching fate.

Yet we all believe that this great, fresh, swarming American Democracy is, and will be for a thousand years yet to come, in the very heyday of its exuberant existence, virtuous, educated, free, valiant, united, strong—with a free Press and the Christian faith—with boundless natural resources, and boundless energy to call them into play—the Central Government has been but the keenest parody on the national character; while its official agents, in turn, have really represented the nation but little more than the mountebank and villains of a traveling show represent the villagers before whom they make their grimaces.

The true moral of all this is, that the *new Administration must be as careful as its predecessor has been reckless*, in regard to the honorable character of each and all of its official agents. The ambitions of partisan soothsayers must not be permitted to obscure the true lesson of the National Republican victory. Honesty was not the least of the remarkable qualifications which have raised Mr. LINCOLN to the illustrious office he now holds. *The best and fittest men*, not the most serviceable partisans, must be his representatives and ours from the highest office downward. The fact is, we have been saved from party as by fire, and it must not again tamper with the life of the Nation. While it need not be entirely ignored, it must be held in abeyance to greater interests. At all events, we protest beforehand against any appointment of incompetent men for any office, which may be urged as a reward for political services, in the idle hope that the necessary knowledge and ability will be afterwards acquired. Such partisanship, at the present time, could only be carried out at a fearful cost and risk to the country.

By the common-sense plan of making character and capacity the test for office—by reenforcing the old Jeffersonian maxim that the office should seek the man, not the man the office—President LINCOLN can do much to save the Republic from the catastrophe which menaces it from the quadrennial battle of hosts of greedy partisans over what they ominously designate the spoils.

A NATIONAL POLICE.—General Superintendent KENNEDY seems to regard the duties of the Metropolitan Police with an enlarged vision, as may be judged from his letter addressed to the Police authorities of Baltimore. No such narrow limits as the Counties named in the act creating the Metropolitan District can circumscribe the sphere of Mr. KENNEDY'S energies. He is for making the force under his command a National one, with detectives in all the secession cities, and bodies of disguised policemen actively watching every political development in the Border Slave States. Thus in his letter to the Baltimore police authorities, he rather patronizingly informed them, as if for the first time, that more than three hundred of the Plug-Ugly class have recently deserted the Monumental City to take service in the army of the Southern Confederacy; and that two hundred more of the same sort had been enrolled and were preparing for a similar hegira. Mr. KENNEDY says that he knew of all these things from the moment of their inception, but did not think it worth while to acquaint the Baltimorean officials earlier with the result of his investigations, for the reason that he regarded the six hundred Southern recruits in question as miscreants and rowdies, whose absence would prove a blessing to the city they deserted!

Certainly the supposition that six hundred dangerous members of society could club together for a political purpose and quit a city of the size of Baltimore without attracting the attention of the Police,—is one little flattering to the penetration or alertness of the Baltimore authorities,—while reflecting only a doubtful credit for zeal, in excess of discretion, on our New-York officers. If our Metropolitan organization be one having jurisdiction throughout all the States of the Union, and with duties of political as well as criminal detection,—what good reason can there be why it should not be supported out of the Treasury of the United States, just as the Army and Navy are supported for purposes of common defence? We admire the General Superintendent's zeal, and applaud his motives; but how, in the name of common sense, does he justify the employment of New-York detectives in such services as are proudly recited in his recent letter?

That the establishment of a National Police might be a very excellent measure, we are quite ready to admit, with certain reservations; but until the General Superintendent can show that he holds a Federal appointment of this nature, and that a portion of his forces, at least, are supported out of the National Treasury, we must beg of him to be more circumspect and circumscribed in the uses to which he applies an organization, solely maintained and empowered for the suppression and punishment of crimes, against person and property, within the various counties and portions of counties mentioned in the Metropolitan Police Act.

The City Chamberlaincy.

Divided upon other issues, all parties in our City agree on the necessity of placing the Bureau of City Chamberlain on a surer foundation than it now rests upon. The present Democratic incumbent, who owes his appointment to a Democratic Board of Aldermen, is to-day appealing to the Legislature for a bill to place his Bureau beyond any further reach of Municipal huckstering. It is notorious that the office has several times been disposed of for illegitimate considerations; and possibly it may be his knowledge of how remunerative is the business of making City Chamberlains, which induces the present incumbent to petition the Legislature, through his friends, for a four years' lease of official life, exempt from the taxation which might otherwise be imposed on him. The Democracy are thus placed on the record as demanding legislation for an evil which can be cured in no other manner.

On the other hand, the Republicans, aware of the corruptions which have been engendered by the heat of the contest for this prize,—also ask that the custody of the City Treasury shall be removed beyond reach of the Board of Aldermen. It is not pleasant for the great body of tax-payers to have forced upon them such anxieties as recently were aroused in reference to the millions of public money over which contending appointees were at issue. We evidently need legislation to establish this Bureau on a solid and satisfactory basis; and the only question, therefore, is, what action shall be taken?

The present Democratic incumbent presses the Legislature to confirm him in office for four years, so that he may no longer be in fear either of fresh revolutions in the Board of Aldermen, or heavier assessments than customary in order to retain the favor of those who appointed him. A Republican Senator also introduced a bill restoring the control of the Chamberlaincy to the Department of which it has always nominally been a Bureau,—at the same time throwing such safeguards around the City Chamberlain as shall secure to him all requisite independence after having been once appointed. What plea of an honest kind can be urged upon a Republican Legislature to induce them to extend and confirm the official tenure of the present incumbent, we are at a loss to conceive. His appointment emanated from a tainted source, and unless the State Senate and Assembly are in favor of indorsing the action of the Democratic Board of Aldermen of this City, they should by no means consent to pass the measure introduced by the friends of the present Chamberlain. That we need legislation on the subject is clear, and the bill introduced by Senator MANIERRE seems eminently proper in its provisions—placing, as it does, the appointing power of the City Chamberlainey in the hands of the Finance Department.

ALDERMANIC REPORTS—HOW MADE.—From the proceedings of the Board of Aldermen last evening, we gain new insight as to the mode in which business is transacted by our City Fathers. It appears that in cases of "jobs" referred to Committees, the report is commonly made by the parties interested without any actual discussion before the Committee; and in certain cases, it is proved that the names of Committeemen have been signed to reports, under an idea that they were only signing petitions and without any knowledge whatever of the contents of the documents signed. So common has this practice become, that we find Alderman BRADY stating openly that a report conferring benefits on a certain Railroad Company at the City's expense, was drawn by the agents of the Company, and presented without ever having been discussed at any regular meeting of the Committee. It further appeared that while there were three signatures to the document, but one member of the Committee would confess to having read it; and that all knowledge of its existence had been withheld from the fourth Committeeman, who was not regarded, probably, as "sound" on this particular goose.

So much has custom the power to blunt the official conscience, that we find Alderman BRADY denouncing as "Puritanism" any objections urged against this course; and so shameless has usage made the dominant majority of the Board, that they unhesitatingly voted down a resolution offered by a minority-member of the Committee to have the document in question referred back, so that he might be allowed to read it and report against it, should he see fit. A minority report, of course, could effect no practical good, while it might possibly attract an unpleasant amount of notoriety to Aldermanic legislation. So, at least, a majority of the Aldermen would seem to have argued, and the various efforts made by Alderman DAYTON to obtain a reconsideration of the report in question, were peremptorily crushed out. It is an agreeable thing to know that all persons or companies having interests to be affected by City legislation, may procure the privilege of making the reports on their own cases, by simply applying in time and with the necessary "arguments" to the proper quarter. It seems to be in the very nature of representative popular Government to keep continually progressing.

Another Tenement-House Massacre.

The fearful conflagration in Fortieth-street which occurred yesterday morning, and by which a whole family of seven persons perished miserably in the flames, may be taken as another sample of the reckless disregard for human life evinced by those landlords who have dealings with the poor. The house itself was a mere tinder-box inside, filled with the most combustible materials; and yet so unusually narrow was the stairway that "even under ordinary circumstances," we are told, "egress would be difficult."

It was a small and not lofty house, with but two stories and an attic; and yet in this small space there was a liquor-store kept and occupied by a Mrs. HOVEY, and a barber's business carried on by a man named SCHWARTZ, on the first floor; the second floor was occupied by HENRY C. OAKLEY and family, we know not how many in number; while in the attic, consisting of two small rooms, lived HENRY WOODS, his wife, five children, and a servant-girl named JANE GITTINGS.

The building, with its miserably narrow stairway and decayed woodwork, was nothing better than a trap for human life—a tinder-box liable to ignition at any moment, and so arranged as to make escape, after a fire had got fairly under way, almost impossible. The result has been in this case, that HENRY WOODS, who ran down stairs on hearing the first alarm of fire, but at once rushed back on ascertaining how imminent was the danger, for the purpose of rescuing his family, fell a victim to his affection, and was slowly roasted to death in the upper rooms of the building, surrounded by his wife and five children, who all shared the same terrible fate.

There certainly are laws prescribing that tenement houses shall have stairways adequate to all the wants and possible emergencies of the occupants; and it would furnish a most useful lesson to tenement landlords—though one which we can hardly hope to see enforced—if the proprietor of this slaughter-pen in Fortieth-street could now be held to the full responsibilities of the statutes which he neglected to obey, and the fatal results of his negligence. Seven human bodies charred to cinders form a very fearful protest against the economy which refused to give a proper stairway to this building.

Fearful as was the scene of this tragedy, it was further aggravated by the breaking out of an old grudge between two of the volunteer Fire Companies, who should have been at work extinguishing the flames. Regardless of the disaster within the walls of the flaming house, the members of Engine Company No. 1 renewed an unsettled difficulty with the members of Engine Company No. 18,—pistols, clubs and brickbats being freely used on both sides, we are told; and this contest being a second time renewed in Eighth-avenue, after the Police had interfered and separated the combatants in Fortieth-street. Is it not time that this volunteer system of fire-service should be superseded by one which will secure to the public men who have discipline and a common interest to aid them in working harmoniously together?

NOT ENTIRELY DESERTED.—Mr. BUCHANAN seems to have received a warmer welcome among his old friends and neighbors at Wheatland than he had fairly any right to expect. His whole Administration was characterized by an entire forgetfulness or neglect of those who had been his earliest and his warmest friends. With a strange infatuation, he seems to have supposed, upon his entrance into office, that those to whom he was most indebted were the persons from whom he had most to fear.

His very first act, therefore, was to turn his back upon his life-long friends, and throw himself into the arms of those who were always opposed to him, until there was a prospect that his friendship might be made personally serviceable. The men who sustained him through his Senatorial career, who were his friends while he was in the State Department, and who employed the period of his absence abroad to press his claims for the Presidential nomination, were the very first to be discarded; and those who had made most vehement war upon him at every stage of his political progress, were taken into his confidence and made the dispensers of his favors.

This discarding of old friends for new ones proved utterly fatal to Mr. BUCHANAN, as it must to any man foolish enough and ungrateful enough to practice it. We are glad to see that it has not so utterly deprived him of all friends, as to prevent his receiving a welcome home on leaving the Presidency, which he has done nothing to elevate or adorn.

DEMOCRATS FOR THE UNION.—The noble and firm stand made by Judge DOUGLAS in behalf of the Inaugural Message of his successful rival for the Presidency, furnishes gratifying ground of hope that, in the great crisis through which our country is now struggling, the wise and patriotic men of all parties will unite in their efforts to sustain the Union, and sacrifice all mere personal prejudices, however bitter—all individual views on minor questions of policy, however faithfully cherished—in order to prevent the hands of traitors from tearing down the grand edifice of constitutional liberty erected by the labors of our forefathers, and under whose protection we have enjoyed a prosperity unexampled among the nations of the earth.

It is worthy of the gallant Senator from Illinois to assume so zealously the championship of the Union, and to bear testimony, in doing so, to the earnest, patriotic and candid nature of the gentleman to whom he owes the defeat of his own hopes. In emergencies such as the present, it is the duty of every one who loves his country to sink the partisan in the patriot, and to adjourn the promptings of personal pique to some period less agitated—less fraught with peril both to the present and future of our country. Senator DOUGLAS may rest assured that he has raised himself in the estimation of all conservative and intelligent observers of public affairs by his conduct in this matter.

RELIEF WANTED.—Subscriptions are solicited by Messrs. DE MARKAS BROTHERS, No. 61 Stone-street, for sufferers by the recent unparalleled inundations in Holland, by which thousands of the poorer classes have been reduced to the last extremity of poverty and suffering. The object commends itself with special force to those of our merchants who have business connections with the country.

NEWS FROM EUROPE.

ADVICES FIVE DAYS LATER.

ARRIVAL OF THE BREMEN.

The British Ministry Defeated in the House of Commons.

OPENING OF THE ITALIAN PARLIAMENT.

SPEECH OF VICTOR EMANUEL.

Emancipation of the Serfs in Russia.

DECISION OF THE BONAPARTE CASE.

Cotton and Provisions Dull—Breadstuffs Declining—Consols 91 3-4a91 7-8

The Mail steamship *Bremen*, Capt. WESSELS of the Bremen line, from Southampton on the 20th of February, arrived at this port last evening.

Her advices are five days later than the telegraphic accounts received by the *Canadian*.

The *Etna* arrived at Queenstown on the 19th ult.

The *Niagara* arrived at Queenstown at 5 A. M. on Sunday, Feb. 17, and at Liverpool on Monday.

The *Arago* arrived at Cowes on Saturday night, Feb. 15.

GREAT BRITAIN.

A motion, in the British House of Commons on the 19th for more equality in assessing and levying the income tax, was carried against the Government, the vote standing 131 to 127. The question was of secondary importance, and involved no necessity of a resignation of Ministers.

In the House of Lords on Monday, Feb. 18, Lord DE GREY, in answer to Lord ELLENBOROUGH on the question of interests of the sons of persons who had served in India since the transfer of the Government to the Crown, said he could not give any answer, as the subject was still under consideration. The Government fully intended to carry out not only the letter but the spirit of the act of 1858.

Their lordships shortly after adjourned.

In the House of Commons, in reply to a question put by Mr. HORSFALL, whether any steps had been taken with the view of carrying out the recommendations of the Shipping Committee of last year on the subject of belligerent rights at sea, Lord J. RUSSELL entered upon an explanation of some length regarding the communications he had had with the Government of the United States upon the subject, when he was interrupted by Mr. BRIGHT upon a point of order, and he contented himself with saying that it was a question affecting the whole maritime rights and interests of this country.

The Parochial Assessments bill was read a second time.

On the motion for the nomination of the Select Committee on the Red Sea and India Telegraph bill, a discussion arose upon the merits of the original contract, and as to whether the Company had fulfilled their engagements. The Committee was ultimately nominated, and the House adjourned.

The *Army and Navy Gazette* says: "It is believed that the camp at Aldershott will shortly be remodeled, the camp at Chalons will probably be selected as the type of the new camp, and the troops will be put under canvass."

It has been finally decided that the armaments of the *Warrior* and *Black Prince* shall consist of Armstrong guns, 100-pounders on the main deck, and 70-pounders on the upper deck.

The *Examiner* says: England has already spent £2,000,000 in experimenting upon oceanic cables, and we are decidedly of opinion that a North Atlantic cable to bring the Old and New World together by the route of Scotland, the Faroe Islands, Iceland, Greenland and Labrador, over seas infested by icebergs, and along ice-bound coasts, is a hopeless project that will not be, and ought not to be, attempted.

The *Great Eastern*, according to the *Daily News*, is to leave England the first week in March, for Norfolk, Va., where she has been guaranteed a cargo, chiefly of cotton, for England, the freight of which will amount to $75,000.

Mr. TRAIN, of Boston, had an interview with the Right Hon. T. MILNER GIBSON on Monday, at the office of the Board of Trade, and submitted a model of a street railway.

FRANCE.

The *Journal of Monaco*, of the 10th, says:

"On the 2d of February a treaty was signed at Paris, by which the Prince of Monaco cedes the communes of Mentone and Roquebrune to the Emperor of the French. The exchange of ratifications will take place within ten days. This cession is made by the Prince for an indemnity of £160,000, as also the restitution of the private properties belonging to his Highness in the communes of Mentone and Roquebrune, and of which the Prince was despoiled in 1848. The treaty stipulates the establishment of a Customs-union between France and the Principality, and the engagement on the part of the Imperial Government to construct a carriage-road between Nice and Monaco, following the sea shore, as also to enlarge and improve the road from Monaco to Mentone."

Accounts from the French manufacturing districts state that the principal houses are confining their operations to the execution of orders for immediate delivery. They will not engage in any speculation for two reasons—first, because there is an absolute want of confidence; and, secondly, because they will not extend their credit. No great improvement is expected until some amicable arrangement has been arrived at in the United States.

The rise in the price of wheat and flour made further progress in the Paris market last week. The increase has been at least 1f. the sack of 157 kilos on baker's flour within the last eight days. A similar movement has declared itself with respect to flour of the four marks.

The long expected pamphlet, *La France, Rome, et l'Italie*, was issued on the 15th. The anonymous character of the publication is abandoned, and the new manifesto of the Emperor NAPOLEON appears with a signature, that of the Director of the Press, M. LAGUERRONIERE. It is an elaborate defence of the Imperial policy in its relation to Italy, and at the same time a regular bill of indictment against the Pope, or, officially speaking, the Papal Government. It is criticised by the ultramontane journals, and of course highly approved by the Government Press.

M. MIRES, the prominent Parisian banker, and financial agent of the Turkish Government, had been arrested on a charge of fraud and conspiracy. His affairs have been placed under sequestration by the Government. Count DE GERMINY, the Governor of the Bank of France, and M. D'AUDIFFRET, a Director of the Société Générale de Crédit Industriel et Commercial, have been nominated with absolute power to wind up M. MIRES great establishment—the Caisse Générale de Chemins de Fer. It is not stated to what extent the Government assume the liabilities of that concern, or whether the contract for the Turkish Loan will terminate in forfeiture or otherwise.

THE BONAPARTE FAMILY SUIT.

Judgment was delivered by the tribunal of the Seine in the Bonaparte-Paterson case on Friday, Feb. 15. The Court declared that as the object of the demand made by Madame ELIZABETH PATERSON and JEROME BONAPARTE, her son, was the liquidation and the division of the succession of the Prince JEROME, who died on the 24th of June, 1860; and, inasmuch as among the grounds of opposition to the demand is one that the claim has been already judged by two decisions of the *conseil de famille*, dated the 4th of July, 1856, and the 7th of July, 1860, which proclaimed the nullity of the marriage of the 24th of December, 1803, and its invalidity even as regards property, the Court added:

"It is expedient above all to examine the validity of this ground of opposition, inasmuch as if it be well founded it would establish a peremptory exception to the present demand, and it would no longer belong to the tribunal to examine the other grounds of opposition, or to decide whether the marriage is not null for having been contracted in a clandestine manner, or whether Mme. ELIZABETH PATERSON could rely on her good faith in the legal acceptation of the term, or what efficacy should be attributed to the decrees of the 11th and 30th Ventose of the year 13; and, in fine, whether the possession of a position claimed by the parties represented by M. BERRYER does not meet an energetic, incessant and manifest contradiction in the simple fact of the second marriage contracted in 1807 by Prince JEROME and the Princess CATHERINE, of Wurtemberg, on the faith of the legal non-existence of the first marriage; and whether, consequently, the title of relative given to JEROME PATERSON be according to the habitual relations of life, particularly when it must be recollected that to admit a clear right by blood, would, on the part of the children born of the second marriage, be a denial of their own legitimacy."

The Court then referred to the 1,350th and 1,351st articles of the *Code Napoleon*, and having recapitulated all the facts of the case as stated by counsel, it declared that the demands of Madame ELIZABETH PATERSON and her son, JEROME BONAPARTE, are not admissible, and must be rejected, and ordered that the present judgment shall be mentioned on the margin of the deed dated the 10th of July, 1860, containing a declaration of the acceptance by JEROME BONAPARTE of the succession of Prince JEROME. The Court further sentenced the claimants to pay the costs.

The Conference on the Syrian question held a sitting at Paris on the 14th.

The *Patrie* and the *Pays* say: "The latest news from Cochin China announce that fresh persecutions had been commenced against the Christians."

ITALY.

Assembling of the Italian Parliament—Speech of Victor Emanuel.

The Italian Parliament was opened Feb. 18 by the King in person. His Majesty, in his speech, said:

Italy, almost entirely free and united, confides in your wisdom, and it is on you devolves the task of her organization. You will establish the greatest administrative liberty, taking care, at the same time, that her unity be protected. Public opinion is favorable to our national tendencies. The Emperor of the French, although assuring to us the benefits of non-intervention, has deemed it fitting to call his Envoy. This act has excited our deep regret, without, however, affecting our gratitude. At Magenta and Solferino, France and Italy have riveted ties of amity which will be indissoluble. England, the ancient home of liberty, has recognized our right to dispose of ourselves. We shall preserve an imperishable remembrance of the support which her good offices have afforded us.

An illustrious Prince having ascended the Throne of Prussia, I sent my Ambassador in order to testify to him our sympathy for his person and for the German nation.

You will assist my Government in completing the armaments.

In the consciousness of its strength, the Kingdom of Italy will be able to follow the counsels of prudence.

My voice was once raised with boldness, but it is as wise to wait at the right time as it is to dare at the right time.

Devoted to Italy, I have risked my crown for her sake; but no one has the right to risk the existence and the destinies of a nation.

The taking of a formidable fortress has worthily crowned the exploits of the army and navy. Thus they, as well as the volunteers, have required a renown which has given the country a just confidence in itself, and it is with pleasure that I express to the first Parliament of Italy the joy which, as a King and soldier, I feel on this account.

THE LAST DAYS AT GAETA.

The *Moniteur* publishes the following:

"A private dispatch has announced the arrival at Rome, on the 14th inst., of the King and Queen of Naples. They were accompanied by the King's brothers, and by Gen. Bosco, who has been appointed Gentleman of the Chamber. M. CASELLA has remained at Gaeta to settle all matters concerning the surrender of the fortress.

Their Majesties alighted at the Palace of the Quirinal, where His Holiness Pope PIUS IX paid them a visit on the 15th.

It appears that the bombardment on the 11th and 12th was of extreme violence. The explosion of the powder magazines had rendered the rifled cannon useless; but the fortress still replied with the other guns. The Neapolitan artillerymen displayed the greatest bravery; twice they silenced the guns of the Batterie des Capucins.

On the 13th, although negotiations had been partially opened, the bombardment continued with the same violence; two batteries of the fortress were demolished, and then the capitulation was signed. It was the fortress that fired the last cannon-shot. It appears that, from the demand to surrender to the moment the capitulation was signed, the Piedmontese threw 50,000 shells into the fortress.

On the 14th the Sardinian troops occupied one-half of the town at 8 A. M. At the same time the Queen, the Princess, the Royal Household, and the foreign Ministers embarked on board *La Mouette*. The King passed the Neapolitan troops in review, who wept as they presented arms to him. An immense crowd was assembled, and the population shed tears. The King was very pale from emotion. Royal honors were paid to FRANCIS II. as he embarked on board *La Mouette*. As the vessel left a salute of 21 guns was fired and the flags were lowered from the batteries, while the garrison shouted 'Long live the King!' though in presence of the Piedmontese, already in possession."

GENERAL NEWS FROM THE PENINSULA.

King VICTOR EMANUEL had received, at Milan, Gen. BONIN, the Envoy Extraordinary from the King of Prussia.

The *Official Gazette* publishes a decree ordering the cessation of the administrative self-government of Tuscany. King VICTOR EMANUEL is expected at Turin on Feb. 16. The *Nazionale* of Naples announces the discovery of a conspiracy in favor of Prince MURAT, and states that the trial had commenced.

Advices from Perugia of the 15th announce that the Papal Zouaves had invaded Sardinian territory, but that they had been repulsed by volunteers. The Pontifical soldiers had fortified themselves at Nanzano.

The surrender of Gaeta had given rise to great rejoicing in Rome.

A dispatch dated at Naples, Feb. 18, says Gen. CIALDINI and the army have attended a mass for those who died in the late struggle. The General has also published an order of the day, announcing the taking of Gaeta. The tone of the order is very moderate. It concludes as follows:

"Death throws a sad veil over all human quarrels. The dead are all equal. Be generous towards the vanquished. Your hatred cannot last. As a soldier, VICTOR EMANUEL fights and forgives."

The Sardinians are actively engaged clearing Gaeta of its ruins. The city has suffered enormously from the bombardment. Typhus fever is ravaging Gaeta.

According to letters received from Naples, a riotous assemblage attacked the Palace of the Archbishop during the *fêtes* on the occasion of the fall of Gaeta. The windows of the Spanish Consul's residence were smashed by the people. Commander NIGRA promised to give satisfaction to the Consul, and to punish the guilty parties. Several hundred Bourbon soldiers were found by the Sardinians at Gaeta suffering from typhus fever.

It is asserted that Gen. CIALDINI will receive the title of Duke of Gaeta.

The *Giornale di Roma* gives a denial to the rumors of an arrangement between the Holy See and Piedmont.

The departure for Paris of Monsignor SACCONI, Papal Nuncio, to the Court of the Tuileries, has been postponed.

At a demonstration in Rome, on the 14th ult., the crowd shouted "Long live VICTOR EMANUEL!" "The Unity of Italy forever!" Some priests were seen cheering with the multitude. Some French patrols at length requested the crowd to disperse and were obeyed.

Illuminations took place on the Corso in celebration of the surrender of Gaeta.

The Committee for the furtherance of the Unity of Italy have recommended the citizens to illuminate the city on the day of the opening of the Italian Parliament.

FRANCIS II. and his Queen were to leave in a few days for Bavaria, accompanied by the Queen Dowager. The suite of FRANCIS II. speak in high terms of the bravery of the Piedmontese.

The Pope has ordered the publication of diplomatic documents as a reply to the French Government.

The public mind at Rome is much agitated, and it is thought that it will be impossible for the Government to resist the national movement.

It is rumored that the influence of Cardinal ANTONELLI and Monsignor DE MERODE is much shaken.

GARIBALDI, who has been said by many to be traveling, is still at Caprera, from which retreat extreme parties are trying prematurely to entice him. It is said that Austria, by means of her secret agents, is endeavoring by every means she can urge on GARIBALDI not to wait for Italy to recruit and reorganize her strength.

SPAIN.

Nothing positive is known respecting the rumored Ministerial crisis.

The official journals announce that the Spanish Minister in Mexico has received his passports from the new Government, and is about to proceed to Havana.

The Spanish Squadron off Havana has been ordered to sail to Vera Cruz.

The Spanish journals assert that dissension was about to break out among the Constitutional party in Mexico.

HUNGARY.

The Court Chancellor, in his reply to the Obergespäne, said: "The diploma of October has created mutual obligations. The King has faithfully redeemed his pledge, and the country may now also fulfill its engagements by supporting its functionaries of the Government. The Prince Primate has accepted from the Obergespane the mission of laying before the Emperor their petition for the reëstablishment of the laws of 1848, and the convocation of the Diet at Pesth.

The General Congregation of Agram has sent a deputation to the Ban requesting him to raise the state of siege at Fiume.

The Judicial Conference has adopted the Press Law of 1848, with trial by jury.

M. ASBOTH, the General of the Honved Regiments of 1848, has been arrested at Lugos and conducted to Temesvar.

DENMARK.

The *Berlingske Fidende* declares that no difference of opinion on questions of principle has existed between the Ministers, and that complete unanimity now prevails between them. The statement of the *Flyenpost* respecting the intention of the King to grant a constitution to the whole of the kingdom, and to institute two Chambers, is without foundation. The estates of HOLSTEIN were to be convoked on the 6th inst.

A sitting of the Privy Council will take place on Tuesday, Feb. 19, in which the Ministerial projects will be submitted to the King's sanction.

RUSSIA.

A direct transaction has been arranged between the Imperial Bank of St. Petersburgh and the Bank of France for the exchange of 30,000,000 francs in gold for the same amount of silver.

A letter from St. Petersburgh, dated Feb. 10, says:

"The moment is close at hand, and I am happy to announce it, when the emancipation of the serfs will be an accomplished fact. The proclamation will be issued on the 3d of March next, the anniversary of the accession to the throne of ALEXANDER II., whose reign will be forever illustrated by this measure of social justice.

Thus, more than 20,000,000 of Christian souls will at one and the same hour have ceased to be a property. Yesterday a solemn sitting of the Council of the Empire was held on the subject, and much curiosity and anxiety prevailed to know what it would lead to. There were a thousand different rumors this morning, but during the day well-informed persons have assured me that the date I have above given is that fixed for the act of liberation. The emotion created by this news throughout the Empire is immense."

INDIA.

A telegram from Bombay, dated Jan. 27, says that the famine in the Northwest Provinces is very severe.

Belligerent Rights at Sea.

In the House of Commons, on the 18th ult., Mr. HORSFALL asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether any steps had been taken by Her Majesty's Government, with the view of carrying out the recommendations of the Shipping Committee of last year on the subject of belligerent rights at sea.

Lord J. RUSSELL—No steps have been taken by Her Majesty's Government with a view of carrying out the recommendations of the Shipping Committee of last year on the subject of belligerent rights at sea, and perhaps the House will allow me to state the reasons for which I have not taken any such steps. I found that when the matter was under discussion with the American Government, the opinion of Lord CLARENDON seems to have been unfavorable to the proposal that private property at sea should be respected during war. No final decision was come to, and no official communication was made, and the American Government expressed a wish that all communication upon the subject should be suspended. Some time afterwards Mr. DALLAS read to me a dispatch of considerable length and much ability, which was addressed to Mr. MASON at Paris. In that dispatch it was stated by the American Government that it was impossible that private property on board belligerent vessels should be respected at sea; but Gen. CASS added that he considered that the right of blockade as authorized by the law of nations was a great abuse; that the only case in which a blockade ought to be permitted was when a land army was besieging a fortified place, and a fleet was employed to blockade it on the other side; but that any attempt to interrupt trade by a blockade, or to blockade places which were commercial ports, was an abuse which ought not to be permitted. That, of course, opened a still wider question. My answer to that dispatch was simply that, as the war had ceased, and the treaty of Paris had been concluded, it was not advisable to continue that discussion. The proposition itself seems to me to be one of the utmost magnitude. It is, in fact, a proposal that there being two Powers, one of which has a very strong army and a strong navy, the other having an army inferior in numbers, but a superior navy, that the Power which has the superior navy should forego all the advantage to be derived from that source, and allow the contest to be decided by military force alone. Its adoption would in the next place tend rather to prolong than to shorten wars, because one way in which a great maritime Power can act as a belligerent is to cripple the trade of its opponent. The greater its strength as a maritime Power the greater is its power to do this, and the better its chance of bringing the war to a favorable termination. If this proposition were accepted, the whole of the power would be gone which has hitherto rendered Great Britain so formidable at sea. In the next place, I perceive difficulties in detail which would be insurmountable. The mercantile navy of a belligerent would be free from capture, but no one could say when a number of vessels, apparently merchant ships, appeared off the coast, that they might not be used for purposes of war, and that they did not contain

Mr. BRIGHT rose to order. He wished to know whether the noble Lord was acting regularly in going into a lengthened argument on a difficult subject, in reply to a question put to him, when no other member holding different views would have an opportunity of answering.

THE SPEAKER—It has always been usual to accord greater latitude to a Minister than to a private individual, in answering questions which may be put to him. Questions, indeed, are seldom addressed to private individuals. The noble Lord was explaining the reason why he had not acted in the manner which the honorable member who put the question assumed that he had done. Under these circumstances the House will probably not consider that the noble Lord was out of order.

Lord J. RUSSELL—A Select Committee of this House having made certain recommendations, in, I think, very positive terms, it might be assumed that it was my duty to have acted in conformity with them, and to have taken some steps for carrying them out. I therefore ventured to explain to the House why I did not consider it prudent to adopt such measures. I do not wish to enter further into the argument, beyond saying that I regard the question as one affecting the whole maritime power of this country, and that I think any Minister of the Crown ought to be most cautious in taking any final step.

England and Mexico.

From the London Times' City Article, Feb. 19.

Although the reply of Lord JOHN RUSSELL to the question addressed to him last week on Mexican affairs was highly satisfatory as regards his opinion of the prospects of the reëstablishment of order and the revival of commerce throughout that Republic, it is considered by all persons interested, to have been in some other respects most insufficient. For the last three years the letters from the leading British merchants in Mexico have continuously expressed a sense of the utter disregard manifested by our Foreign Office, not only of the interests, but of the dignity and good name of Great Britain in that region. These representations have been unanimous, and have proceeded from the most quiet and conservative houses—the friends and correspondents of the largest and wealthiest London firms. Lord JOHN RUSSELL must have been cognizant of them, and of the specific statements they contain, yet, at the very crisis of the Mexican struggle, when all the other Powers are actively working either on the side of anarchy or pacification, we are virtually without a Representative in that country, it having been deemed sufficient to nominate Sir CHARLES WYKE to the post, with power to remain in Europe for several months—at Paris or elsewhere. Not a word of explanation was volunteered by his lordship upon this point, but a detail was given of our past proceedings which puts them in a far from favorable light. After the robbery of the British Legation at Mexico, Lord JOHN RUSSELL directed that it should be notified to JUAREZ, at Vera Cruz, that Great Britain would recognize his Government if he would agree to hold himself responsible for the amount thus plundered. It happened, however, that when these instructions arrived out the whole contest had been terminated, JUAREZ, in consequence of the total defeat of MIRAMON, having been constitutionally installed as President. He would say to our Foreign Minister, therefore, that he was much obliged by the offer, but that it had been sent too late, and that the Constitutional Government, having reached dry land, had no eagerness to be encumbered with conditional help. Our position is, consequently, as poor as possible. The United States' Cabinet recognized JUAREZ two years back, and the American Legation promptly removed from Vera Cruz to Mexico on his recent triumph. Spain, on the other hand, in the service of the Pope, has strained every nerve to uphold the malefactors who have at length been overthrown, and is still so earnest in their favor that it has been found necessary to dismiss her Minister from the country—a legitimate act which she is about to resent by a display of her fleet before Vera Cruz. France has pursued a temporizing course, secretly inciting to Spain, but jealous of the United States, and ashamed to commit herself to the misdeeds of MIRAMON. Throughout this conjuncture the aspirations of all the most influential people in Mexico have been directed toward England. Their trading relations are more intimate with us than with any other people, and we are the only Power upon whom they can rely as having no designs upon their independent existence. We have done nothing, however, except to keep up a feeble and inconsistent system of annoyance to all parties—dallying with MIRAMON on the one hand and JUAREZ on the other, and never asserting or upholding a principle of any kind. The climax was reached by Lord JOHN RUSSELL in his late speech. The idea of offering to recognize a Government "if" they would consent to repair an outrage committed on us seems a novel thing. If the Juarez Government are entitled to power, either according to the Constitution of Mexico or international usage, it is our business to act accordingly, and, having recognized that Power, to exact, without any "ifs" in the matter, whatever justice we have to claim. Instead of this, we have haggled to sell our influence, in consideration of receiving in return that which should never for an instant have been allowed to be introduced as a matter of negotiation. It may be hoped that for the future we shall maintain a stronger and in every respect a more distinct course in that country, and that before the end of the present year our merchants will have gained such a renewed sense of the importance of its trade that it will be impossible hereafter for any English Administration to manifest disregard for its political progress.

The Condition and Plans of Secession Appreciated.

From the London Times.

While, as far as appearances go, as determined as ever, while triumphing in the easy success of their schemes, the Secessionist leaders and their too willing followers are evidently at the beginning of terrible disasters. Southern credit does not stand high in the Union or in the world, and now every kind of security is depreciated to an extent scarcely credible. The State stocks have gone down; railway shares and bonds are almost unsalable. The construction of railways has been interrupted in every part of the South, and capital is flying from a land ruled by fanatical demagogues. Even famine may be expected to try the courage of the Southerners, since in great districts cotton is so exclusively cultivated that wheat, beef and pork have to be brought from the North and West, which now are disinclined to give credit to foreigners, against whom they cannot make good their claims. Business is so completely at a standstill at the ports that even cotton is sent up the Mississippi to Cairo, at the junction with the Ohio, thence to be sent East by railway. It is plain that the Slave Confederation must commence its existence amid something like bankruptcy; and, though such calamities have been surmounted by many nations struggling for independence, we have yet to learn whether the Southern communities have the resolution to face them. If, however, the leaders of the secession can get the community to remain faithful to them, the movement will go on. There can be no doubt that an active party has been intriguing for secession for many years past. Mr. JEFFERSON DAVIS is pointed at by the North as the Jeroboam of this rupture; he is to be the first President, and to remain for life the ruling spirit of the Confederation. Mr. FLOYD, of Virginia, who has just been indicted at Washington as one of the party guilty of defrauding the Treasury, is charged with having transferred arms and amunition from North to South that they might be seized by the Seceders, and to have so disposed the officers that at some of the most important points Southerners were in command. The schemes of these men for the aggrandizement of the South we have already dwelt upon. They are nothing less than the conquest of the finest regions of the North American Continent. The South openly boasts of what it will do when a separation has been arranged. New-Mexico, Arizona, Sonora, and Chihuahua are to be occupied by a slave-holding emigration, Mexico proper is to be invaded in due time, and the silver mines made again productive; Cuba is to be acquired, Central America and the Isthmus brought into subjection.—In fact, the schemes of WALKER and QUITMAN at length realized.

Mr. Cobden Declining a New Testimonial.

Mr. COBDEN writes as follows to Mr. DALGLEISH, M. P.:

ALGIERS, Feb. 16, 1861.

MY DEAR SIR: The newspapers which have just reached me contain a circular issued by a Committee in Glasgow, bearing your signature as convener, inviting subscriptions to a testimonial fund in acknowledgment of my "recent eminent services."

Whilst I appreciate most cordially the friendly motives which must have prompted the gentlemen whose names appear on the Committee to take this step without my consent or knowledge, I must beg them to allow me very respectfully to decline their proffered kindness. I drew upon the Government for my expenses during the time I was in Paris and have therefore incurred no pecuniary sacrifice for which I am entitled to reimbursement. As for the services which I rendered in connection with the Treaty, they were a labor of love for which it would be painful to me to accept compensation in any form, or from any quarter. Reiterating my thanks for your kind intentions, believe me, yours very truly, RIC. COBDEN.

THE VERY LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

TURIN, Thursday, Feb. 20.

The number of troops made prisoners at Gaeta was 11 000. The Sardinians found between 700 and 800 cannons and 60,000 muskets.

Three Generals accompanied FRANCIS II. to Rome. Twenty-five are prisoners.

Gen. CHIABRERA has been ordered to summon the Commander of the Fortress of Messina to surrender.

PESTH, Thursday, Feb. 20.

The Municipality has demanded the dismissal of the Ban of Croatia and the appointment of a Hungarian in his place.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

Movements of the Money Market.

Letters from Paris mention that the French Government are understood to have borrowed £1,000,000 from the Bank of France.

Advices from the Continent state that, owing to our high rate of discount, bills on London are in great demand at all the principal cities.

Arrangements have been made for the transfer of the business of the Commercial Bank of London to the London and Westminster Bank.

The suspension is announced of Messrs. SCARLATO M. MAVROGORDATO & Co., Greek merchants at Manchester, liabilities about £35,000, and assets showing a considerable surplus.

The suspension has also taken place of WHITTAL & Co., LUTRARI & Co., and ARMSTRONG, PELTON & Co., all in the Levant trade, with small liabilities. Several failures are stated to have occurred at Marseilles in connection with the recent suspensions among the Greek firms of Manchester and London.

LONDON, Monday Evening, Feb. 18.

The English funds opened this morning at the depressed quotations of Saturday, but the market was less weak at the close. Consols for money were first quoted at 91⅛, and they left off at 91⅜@⅝. For March 7 the bargains were 91⅞@92. The receipts for the new India Loan were issued to day to the Bank, and the settling day is fixed for Wednesday.

The demand for discount was on an average scale, and the best short paper was negotiated at a ¼ and occasionally a ⅛ ₰ cent. below the Bank ratio. At the Bank there were very few applications. In the Stock Exchange there was a good supply of money at rates ranging between 6 and 7 ₰ cent.

The transfer of the business of the Commercial Bank to the London and Westminster Bank is attributable to the discovery of a large embezzlement; the amount is said to be 467,000.

Illinois Central shares advanced one dollar.

LONDON, Tuesday Evening, Feb. 19.

The English funds opened this morning at an improvement of an eighth, the final quotation being 91¾@⅞. Early in the day, the ratio for loans was 6 ₰ cent., but at a later hour there was a sudden demand, and 8 ₰ cent. was paid; at the close, 6@7 was the general charge. The demand for discount at the Bank was limited, business being readily transacted in the open market at lower terms.

The last price from Paris was 68f. 25c., showing an advance of more than an eighth.

Money remains very abundant in Paris, the ratio in the open market being 4½ ₰ cent. Illinois Central shares are higher.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

FEB. 18 and 19.—The market continues exceedingly depressed, and the sales for the two days do not exceed 8,000 bales, 1,500 on speculation and for export. Prices are fully ⅛d. ₰ lb. lower on last Friday's quotations.

LONDON CORN MARKET.

MONDAY, Feb. 18.—The market was dull, but prices remain unaltered.

LIVERPOOL CORN AND BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

FEB. 19.—WHEAT was in moderate request at Friday's prices. FLOUR was very difficult to move, although offered at 6d.@1s. less money than on Tuesday last. OATS, BARLEY, BEANS and PEAS unchanged. INDIAN CORN was freely offered at 37s. ₰ quarter for mixed, and 36s. 9d. was taken for a considerable parcel ex quay. WHITE CORN sold at 38s. 6d.@39s. 3d. ₰ 480 lbs.

LONDON PRODUCE AND PROVISION MARKET.

FEB 19.—SUGAR steady. RICE depressed. COFFEE steady. SALTPETRE quiet. TALLOW quiet at 59s. 9d. on the spot. Scotch PIG IRON, 48s 9d.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.

Railways, &c.	Closing Prices.	Bus. done.
United States 5 ₰ cent. red. 1874.	86 @ 87	86
Virginia State, 6 ₰ cent.	78 @ 80	
Do. 6 ₰ cent.	68 @ 72	
Illinois Cen. 6 ₰ cent., red. 1875.	85 @ 87	
Do. 7 ₰ cent. do. 1875	87 @ 88	
Do. $100 shares, $80 paid	28½@27½d.	28 dis.
Do. do. all paid	68 @ 71	
Mich. Cen. con., 1869	85 @ 87x.c.	
Do. (s. f'd) 1st m., '82	88 @ 90	
Do. $100 shares	50 @ 55	
Michigan S. & North. Indiana 7 ₰ cent. (sinking fund) 1885	65 @ 70	
Do. $100 shares	12 @ 15	
New-York Central 6 ₰ cent. (sinking-fund) 1883	84 @ 86	
Do. do. 7 ₰ cent. 1864	90 @ 92	
Do. do. 7 ₰ cent. (s. f.) 1876	91 @ 93	91 2
Do. do. 7 ₰ c.on. bs, 1876	91 @ 93	
Do. $100 shares	72 @ 74	
New-York & Erie 1st m., 7 ₰c. '67	91 @ 93	
Do. 2d mort., 7 ₰ cent., 1859,	86 @ 88x.c.	
Do. 3d mort. 7 ₰c., '83, assent.	75 @ 77x.c.	
Do. Bonds, 7 ₰c., '62, '71, '75, do.	58 @ 60	
Do. shares, assented	28 @ 29	28¾
Panama Railroad 1st mort. 7 ₰ cent. 1865	99 @101	
Do. 2d mort. 7 ₰ cent. 1872	99 @101	
Pennsylvania Central Bonds, 1st mt. 6 ₰ cent., convert.	85 @ 87	
Do. 2d mort., 6 ₰ cent., ster.	89 @ 91	
Do. $50 shares	36 @ 38	
Philadelphia and Reading Bs., 6 ₰ cent., 1870	75 @ 80	
Do. $50 shares	22 @ 26	

LATEST MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, Feb. 20.

The Liverpool Cotton market opens to-day with rather more doing. Sales about 6,000 bales.

LONDON, Wednesday, Feb. 20.

SUGAR is dull, at former prices. COFFEE is wanted, and brings very full prices. TEA—The demand is very limited, but quotations are unaltered. RICE is rather cheaper, with scarcely any transactions. SALTPETRE very inactive; prices unchanged. TALLOW—Demand steady, at firmer rates.

Messrs. GILES, SON & BARKER report a further considerable arrival of American and Black Sea Wheat and American Flour. Otherwise fresh supplies are moderate. There is little business doing, and prices of all articles are as on Monday.

LONDON, Wednesday, Feb. 20.

Consols are weaker on American davices.

American Stocks are also weaker on advices from America.

Consols for Money, 91⅛@91¾, and for the Account, 91⅞@92.

Non-Arrival of the North Briton.

BOSTON, Thursday, March 7.

There are no signs of the *North Briton*.

Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—To-night, VERDI's "Ballo in Maschera" will be played, for the close of the season. It has enjoyed a brilliant run from the time of its production, and, more than all the other operas in the *repertoire*, has contributed to the success of the season—a success quite remarkable, when it is remembered how dismal was the failure of the preceding one, under Mr. ULLMAN'S management. The artists have reason to be satisfied with the pecuniary result of their efforts, and the public to be content with its fare, for what was promised has been laid before them without gasconade. One of the most striking features of the season just closing is that there has been no artists' quarrels from beginning to end—a thing very remarkable, when it is remembered that two successful *débûts* have been made, and a popular tenor added to the ranks, since it commenced.

To-morrow, at the matinée, "Linda" will be produced, with Miss KELLOGG as the heroine. In the evening, the season will close on the other side of the water with a performance of "Norma."

MATINEE.—Mr. GUSTAV SATTER will give the second of his very agreeable matinées to-day at Dodworth's, beginning at 1 o'clock. BEETHOVEN'S "Pastoral Symphony," transcribed for the piano by FRANZ LISZT, will be one of the features of the programme.

RECITATION.—Mr. CHAS. R. MATURIN will give his second entertainment from SHAKESPEARE and the poets to-night, at Clinton Hall.

Third Seizure of the Bark Cora.

The bark *Cora*, seized by Capt. FAUNCE, of the Revenue-cutter *Harriet Lane*, long since, on suspicion that she was going a slaving, which was afterward bonded, released, seized a second time, tried, and condemned by Judge BETTS, and sold by the United States Marshal, was yesterday seized a third time just as she was getting underway to leave the port. She lies under the *protection* of the guns of the *Harriet Lane*, pending the proper legal proceedings to test the probable character of her voyage. A new era appears to have dawned in New-York touching the fitting-out of slavers.

The Steamer Mount Vernon Ashore.

The latest intelligence from the steamer *Mount Vernon*, ashore at Little Egg Harbor, states that most of her cargo had been placed in lighters, and as soon as the weather became moderate—a contingency not likely to happen soon—she would come off. She will, no doubt, be obliged to return to New-York for repairs, as she must be considerably strained, notwithstanding her acknowledged strength of hull. She is insured for about $40,000, and cost $60,000. The wind being off-shore makes the sea comparatively smooth along the beach. Should an easterly blow occur, it is feared she would break up.

Trusses—RADICAL CURE OF HERNIA OR RUPTURE.—DR. S. N. MARSH, of the well-known house of MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor-House, opposite St. Paul's Church, devotes special attention to the surgical adaptation of his Radical Cure Truss. Also, a large assortment of silk and Lisle thread elastic Stockings, for varicose veins; Female-supporters, Shoulder-braces, improved Suspensory Bandages, and instruments for physical deformities. A lady in attendance.

Batchelor's Hair Dye produces a perfectly natural black or brown; no staining the skin or injury to the hair of the ill effects of bad dyes removed; the hair invigorated for life by using this dye. Factory, No. 81 Barclay-st. Sold and privately applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

For the West.
THE BEST HORSE-POWER
AND
PORTABLE BUHR-STONE MILL.
BENNET BROTHERS, No. 45 Gold-st., New-York.

Dyspepsia Cured by Dr. Gifford's Homœopathic Remedy, as thousands can testify who have used it. Price 25 cents per box.
PHILIP LEE, No. 563 Broadway.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines—At reduced prices, with Glass Cloth-Presser, improved Loop-Check, new style Hemmer, Binder, Corder, &c.
Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Sixth, Eighth and Ninth-avenue Cars.—Ladies, if you wish for yourselves and families boots and shoes of all the various styles, stop at MILLER'S Crossing, No. 387 Canal-st.

Finkle & Lyon's Sewing Machines, with new improvements, hemmers, &c., all complete, AT REDUCED PRICES. Agents wanted. Send for a circular, 558 Broadway, New-York, and 156 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Batchelor's New Invented Wigs and Toupees are most perfect imitations of nature. Send for a measure card, to No. 16 Bond-st., New-York.

Ladies' Hair Dyed, Gentlemen's Hair Dyed in twenty private rooms, at W. A. BATCHELOR'S Wig and Moldavia Cream Factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

Moldavia Cream Forces the Hair, Whiskers and Moustache to grow luxuriantly. Sold, wholesale and retail, by W. A. BATCHELOR, No. 16 Bond-st.

MARRIED.

FRENCH—TUCK.—In Washington, D. C., on Tuesday, March 5, by Rev. Dr. Butler, of Trinity Church, FRANCIS O. FRENCH, Esq., to ELLEN, younger daughter of Hon. Amos Tuck, of New-Hampshire.

DIED.

LAWRENCE.—In this City, on Wednesday, March 6, of consumption, STEPHEN A. LAWRENCE, aged 32 years and 10 months.

His relatives and friends, and the members of the Fourth Precinct Police, together with the Department in general, are invited to attend the funeral, on Friday, 8th inst., at 12 o'clock M., from his late residence, corner of James and Chatham sts.

CUMMING.—In this City, on Wednesday, March 6, THO

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted, by a young woman as compe ent waitress or chambermaid and to do washing and ironing or general housework; no objection to go a short distance in the country; good reference from her last situation. Call at No. 201 26th-st., betweep 8th and 9th avs., in the rear.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by respectable young American girl, to do chamberwork and waitress, or to take care of children, and to do plain sewing. No objection to go to the country for the summer months. City reference given. Call at No 244 9th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted, by a respectable woman as chambermaid and do fine washing; is a good seamstress; has lived two years in her last place; has the best of City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 63 14th-st., between the 5th and 6th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A RESPECTABLE young woman wishes a situation to do chamberwork and washing, or chamberwork and sew to advantage; no objections to the country; the very best of City references given. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 157 26th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., first floor, back room.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted, by a respectable Protestant girl as chambermaid and seamstress, or as nurse and seamstress; can cut and fit dresses. Can be seen for two days at No. 263 2d-av.. Room No. 5.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a respectable young woman as chambermaid and assistant waiter and ironer; no objection to waiting: best of City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 39 6th-av., second floor, back room.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED BY A young girl, a situation to do light chamberwork and plain sewing; 4 years' reference from her last place. Can be seen for 2 days at No. 183 East 11th-st., third floor, back room.

AS CHAMBERMAID OR NURSE.—WANTED, a situation by a respectable young woman as chambermaid or nurse; has no objection to assist in the washing and ironing. The best of City reference given. Apply for 2 days at No. 146 East 24th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, by a competent young girl, a situation as chambermaid and seamstress; can do all sorts of embroidery, or would take a professed waitress' place; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a competent young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or as waitress alone, in a private family; she will be found both willing and obliging; can give the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 229 West 12th st., corner of Greenwich-av., second floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable girl, as chambermaid and waitress, or to assist with washing and ironing; the best of City reference. To be seen for two days at No. 37 East 32d-st.

AS COMPANION.—A LADY OF REFINED manners and of the highest respectability, wishes an engagement as companion to an elderly lady, or would accompany a young lady traveling. She can read, write and sew well, of agreeable manners, and would make herself generally useful. She is 36 years of age, and a Protestant; a comfortable home more an object than high remuneration. References exchanged. Address, for one week, COMPANION, Station C, Post office.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A RESpectable girl in a small private family, as cook; understands her business in all its branches; is an excellent baker of bread, biscuit and pies; can make all kinds of deserts; will assist in the washing and ironing; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 212 East 13th-st., corner of 1st av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT young woman, a situation as cook; is a good washer and ironer; neat and tidy in all her habits. Can be seen at No. 75 East 36th-st., between Lexington and 4th avs.; good City reference from her present situation; can be seen for three days.

AS COOK.—A SUPERIOR COOK WISHES A situation; understands all kinds of meats, soups, game, gravies fish, poultry, &c.; is also an excellent baker of bread, cake and pastry; is an elegant getter up of side dishes and desserts; has good City reference. Apply at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A young woman as cook, in a small private family; is an excellent washer and ironer, a good baker of bread and biscuit, pies and puddings, and understands game; best of City references. Can be seen for two days, at No. 49 West 20th-st.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a respectable young woman, as cook; is an excellent washer and ironer, and thoroughly understands her business; a permanent place more an object than high wages; can give good City references. Apply at No. 43 West 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID.—TWO respectable German girls want situations; one as cook, washer and ironer; the other as chambermaid. Apply at No. 359 Bowery, between 3d and 4th sts.

AS COOK, &c.—LAUNDRESS, &c.—WANTed, by two strong, heal hy girls, situations—one as cook and laundress, understa ds meats, poultry, baking, does up linen in style, and understands milk and butter; the other as laundress and chambermaid, or to do the general housework; wages $8 and $6. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A Protestant woman wants a situation in a small private family to cook, wash and iron; understands the care of milk and butter; can make good bread and biscuit; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Apply at No. 139 Madison-st., third floor. Can be seen for 2 days.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A situation wanted by a competent person; or as chambermaid and to assist in the washing and ironing, or chambermaid and waitress; has the best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 184 7th av., between 22d and 23d sts.

AS FIRST-CLASS COOK.—WANTED, A SITuation by an American woman; understands her business in all its branches; no objection to go into the country or a private boarding-house. Best of City reference. Apply at No. 439 West 16th-st., between 9th and 10th avs., second door, front room.

COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A FIRST-class professed German cook, only in a first-class private house; she understands the business perfectly, American as English or French cooking, and is a learned pastry cook; best of City reference given, when applied. Address M. W., Box No. 115 *Times* Office.

AS DRESSMAKER.—A RESPECTABLE WOman wishes to go out to sew by the day or week as dressmaker; can cut and fit ladies' dresses; all kinds of family sewing; reasonable terms. Call any day during the week at No. 87 East 32d-st.

AS GENERAL HOUSEWORK SERVANT.—Situation wanted for a very smart, industrious Protestant girl, who understands good plain cooking, washing and ironing, and all kinds of general housework; has the best of Brooklyn reference; would not object to the country. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—A WELL DISposed girl, competent for her duties desires a situation, in City or country, to do general housework; is a good cook and excellent washer and ironer; would take a place as chambermaid and fine washer; can be highly recommended. Apply at No. 378 6th-av. Wages moderate.

AS HOUSEMAID.—SITUATION WANTED TO do general housework in a small family, or would do chamberwork, take care of children, and plain sewing; has good City reference. Apply at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts., for two days.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable woman, as first-class laundress; understands the business thoroughly; does fluting in the best style; best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 89 6th-av., second floor, back room.

AS LAUNDRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED, by a respectable Protestant woman, as first-class laundress; understands French fluting; best City reference. Apply at No 1 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th-sts., for two days.

AS LAUNDRESS OR CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, by a respectable young woman, a situation as laundress or chambermaid, and to do fine washing; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 175 West 26th-st.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as nurse; is capable of taking charge of a baby from its birth, or grown-up children, and to do plain sewing; the best of City reference from her last place; no objections to go a short distance in the country with a respectable family. Call at No. 80 6th-av., between 8th-st. and Waverley-place, first floor, back room.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman a situation as nurse, to go with a family to California, or to wait on a lady traveling; fit to take charge of a baby from its birth. Can be seen for three days; the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No 343 Mulberry-st., in the rear, Room No. 5, between Spring and Prince sts.

AS NURSE.—A LONG EXPERIENCED LADIES' monthly nurse, in the habit of taking care of invalid ladies and gentlemen, is now disengaged, and is desirous of making some engagements; refers to some of the first families and doctors in the City, if required. Call or address Mrs. JOHNSTON, 150 3d-av., near 16th st.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A young girl, as nurse, and would do plain sewing or chamberwork and waiting; best of reference. Call at No. 113 West 15th-st.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED—A MIDDLE-AGED Protestant woman desires a situation as nurse to an infant, and to sew; or as seamstress and to do light chamberwork; she can give excellent testimonials as to character from her last employer, with whom she has lived nearly four years. She can be seen at No. 61 West 28th-st., from 11 to 2 o'clock, for three days.

AS NURSE OR CHAMBERMAID.—WANTed, by respectable Protestant girl, a situation as nurse or chambermaid, or to do plain sewing. Can be seen for two days at No. 116 East 16th-st, near 1st-av.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by an experienced woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress; can cut and make all kinds of children's clothes, operate on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machines, and dress hair; would have no objection to go to the country for the Summer, or travel with a family; can give the best of City reference. Can be seen, until engaged, at No 308 4th-av., in the millinery-store, between 23d and 24th sts.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation by a Protestant young woman as nurse and seamstress; would prefer with a lady that is boarding, or would like to travel with a lady for the Summer months; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for 2 days at No. 44 33d-st., between Madison and 4th avs.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation by a Protestant woman; best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 157 West 26th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS EXPERIENCED NURSE.—A SITUATION wanted, by a competent person, as infant's nurse and seamstress; will be found a most responsible and trustworthy nurse; has excellent City reference. Apply for two days at No. 74 9th-av., between 15th and 16th sts., in the paper-store.

AS WET NURSE.—A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE married woman (English) wants a situation in a private family as wet nurse. Has a fresh breast of milk. None but respectable persons need apply. Call, for two days, at No. 124 East 20th-st., third floor, back room.

WET NURSE.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG married woman, who has lost her own baby, a child to wet nurse at her own house. Call for three days at No. 657 Hudson st. The best of reference given.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED, as seamstress; can do all kinds of family sewing and embroidery; is willing to assist in washing or chamberwork, or mind children; City or country. Call at No. 222 7th-av., first-floor, between 24th and 25th sts.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—WANTED, A SITUAtion by a young woman as seamstress, or to assist with the chamberwork of a respectable family. Call at No. 48 President-st., South Brooklyn.

AS STEWARDESS.—WANTED, BY A COLORed woman, a situation as stewardess on a steamboat; a bay-boat preferred. Address or call for ALICE, No. 99 Monroe-st.

AS WAITRESS, &c.—WANTED, BY A GOOD seamstress, a situation in a private family in City or country; no objection to wait on table or do light chamberwork; good City reference can be given; wages not so much an object as a steady, nice place. Call or send for two days to 69 West 16th st., between 6th and 7th avs.

MALES.

AS BOOK-KEEPER.—WANTED, A SITUAtion by a competent book-keeper, as a mode ate salary; undoubted references; security if required. Address B. O. R., Box No. 144 *Times* Office.

AS BOOK-KEEPER, COLLECTOR, &c.—Wanted, by a Protestant young man, a situation as assistant book-keeper and collector, or light porter; writes a beautiful hand, is quick at figures, and not afraid of work; can drive and care a horse if required; country preferred; has good City reference. Address J. D. L., for three days, Box No. 139 *Times* Office.

AS CLERK.—SITUATION WANTED, BY A respectable young German, 20 years of age, as clerk in a grocery; has been in business over seven years; knows how to drive a wagon and understands the care of horses; no objection to go to the country; good recommendations from his last employer can be given. Address B. O., Box No. 139 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—SITUATION WANTED BY A sober, steady, industrious young married man, who understands the care and treatment of horses and carriages perfectly; is a first-rate groom and careful driver; has good City reference; no objections to go a short distance in the country with a private family. Address J. S., Box No. 217 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, BY A SOBER, steady, and industrious man, a situation as coachman; is an excellent groom and very careful driver; is willing to make himself generally useful; can produce the best of City reference; no objections to go in the country. Address a note to J. S., Box No. 172 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable, strictly temperate young man, a situation as coachman and groom; understands the care and management of horses thoroughly, and would make himself useful to his employer; no objection to City or country; has good City reference from his last place. Address J. M., Box No. 203 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman by a strictly temperate single man; is an excellent groom, most careful and experienced driver, and can be recommended as such by his late employers. Address a note to D. A., or apply at No. 96 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., for two days.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a young man who is acquainted with the City and country; is a first-c ass driver and good groom; can produce the best City reference. Address J. W., Box No. 170 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman by a married man with no incumbrance, in either City or country; is an excellent groom, &c. Call for 2 days at No. 124 West 26th-st., Room No. 1, first floor.

AS COACHMAN.—A SITUATION AS COACHman, by a young man who is acquainted with the City and country; is a first-class driver and good groom; can produce the best of City reference. Address J. W., Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman; good references can be given. Inquire at No. 199 Forsyth-st.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—WANTed, by a single young man a situation as coachman and gardener; he understands the raising of all kinds of vegetables, also flowers; understands the care of horses, and is a careful driver; is willing to make himself useful to his employer; has good reference from his last place. A letter addressed J. M., Box No. 176 *Times* Office, will be attended to.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable competent man as coachman and gardener; has lived 11 years on Staten Island, and is thoroughly versed in his pursuit. Excellent references. Can be seen for 2 days, between 10 and 2, or addressed at No. 9 John-st, seed-store Wm. Walsh.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—AN ACtive, clever and polite young man wishes a situation; is a very careful and steady driver; understands the management and care of horses thoroughly; is also a good vegetable gardener. Has reference. Apply at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—WANTed, by a respectable married man a situation as coachman and gardener; understands his business perfectly; has six years' recommendation from his last employer. Address A. D., Box No. 140 *Times* Office for two days.

AS COACHMAN, GARDENER, &c.—WANTed, by a Protestant young man, a situation as coachman, gardener, ; or farmer; understands the care of horses perfectly well; would make himself generally useful. Call at, or address GEORGE CLEAR, for one week, No. 262 West Houston-st., in the grocery-store.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—A GERMAN Protestant man, with best of references from former employers, desires a situation in City or country in the above capacity; is a careful and experienced driver; will take pride in keeping his carriages and horses in the best style; no objection to be generally useful. Call at No. 378 6th av.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, a situation by a young man 24 years of age; is well experienced in the care and treatment of horses; can give good satisfactory City reference from his last employer; is not afraid of hard work. Address J. S., Box No. 198 *Times* Office, or can be seen at No. 236 3d-av., between 20th and 21st-sts.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—A YOUNG man wants a situation as coachman and groom; understands the care and management of horses and is a careful driver; is willing to assist in a garden; has good City Reference from last employer. Address M. R., Box No. 209 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—A YOUNG man, of strictly sober habits, is desirous of a situation to what he has been accustomed to; is a good groom and an excellent driver; has no objections to go to any part of the country with a private family. Address J. K., Box No. 213 *Times* Office.

AS FARMER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS farmer by a married man, a Scotchman; has had many years' experience in this country. Can give the best of references. Address R. M. D., Smith's seed-store, No. 71 Liberty-st., New-York.

AS FARMER.—WANTED, BY A THOROUGH practical farmer, a situation as foreman; an American married man, without children. Address A. G. V., Box No. 194 *Times* Office, for three days.

AS FARMER.—WANTED A SITUATION AS farmer, by an industrious married man who understands the business. Call, or address, F. M. Box No. 264 *Times* Office.

AS FARMER, &c.—THE UNDERSIGNED, A practical farmer, thoroughly versed in all farming operations, and a good plain gardener, wishes a situation as foreman on a farm, or as manager of a gentleman's farm; highly recommended. Call at No. 160 Greenwich-st., two doors below Cortlandt, from 9 to 12 A. M., and from 1 to 3 P. M., for two days.

AS FARMER AND GARDENER, &c.—SITUAtion wanted, by a married man, with only one child; is capable of taking charge of any farm; understands both agriculture and horticulture; has several years' experience in both; has the best reference in the Union. Address M. H., Scarsdale Post-office, Westchester County, N. Y., for one week.

AS FARMER—GARDENER, &c.—WANTed, a situation by a married man without children; understands the outline agriculture purposes in general, the raising of stock, &c., as he has been raised on a farm; has the best City and country reference for the same. Address, for two days, GARDENER, Box No. 217 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER.—A SINGLE MAN WANTS A situation who understands his business, namely: fruits, green-house plants, annual flowers, with a general rotation of vegetables; lawn, roads and shrubbery accurately attended to; will take care of no horses; has five years' reference from the best gentlemen in this City. Call, or address, J. D., at Mr. Thorburn's seed-store, No. 15 John-st., for three days.

AS GARDENER.—SITUATION WANTED BY A first-class English gardener, four years in this country; married; no children; private place preferred; understands the management of green-houses, hot and cold graperies; also all out door fruits and vegetables. Address, or apply, GARDENER, McIlvain & Young's seed-store No. 9 John-st.

AS GARDENER.—A SCOTCHMAN (MARRIED, and without any family) who thoroughly understands gardening in all its branches, is desirous of procuring a permanent situation, and would have no objection to take charge of a horse; can procure the best references. Address J. McQ., Thorburn's seed-store, No. 15 John-st.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION As gardener, by a single man, who understands raising all kinds of vegetables and keeping a gentleman's place in order; can take care of any kind of stock; is not afraid of any work; has good references from gentlemen in this City. Address P. B., Box No. 206 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener by a steady active man who thoroughly understands his business, and can be highly recommended for character and ability; has a small family. Address T. S., at Thorburn & Co.'s seed-store, No. 15 John-st.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener, by a single man, who thoroughly understands forcing and growing vegetables, the care of green-house and grapery. Can produce the best City reference for honesty, capability and sobriety. Address M. D., Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener by a young German (married,) who understands the business in all its branches; has the best of references. Address GERMAN, at seed-store, No. 9 John-st.

AS GARDENER.—A GARDENER OF LONG EXperience in the vicinity of New-York, wishes a situation. Inquire for E. C., of Alexander Smith, No. 71 Liberty-st.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener, by a single man, possessing a thorough practical knowledge of his business, including the management of green-house plants, hot and cold graperies, fruits, vegetables, &c.; can give good references. Address W. H., Box No. 268 *Times* Office, for three days.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener, by a single man, who understands forcing and growing vegetables, the care of greenhouse, grapery and laying out of new places; also, planting, budding and grafting; can produce the best City reference. Address GARDENER, Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER.—SITUATION WANTED, BY A young man as gardener; understands his business perfectly in taking care of greenhouse, forcing of early vegetables, and gardening in general; can show satisfactory references both as to character and capacity. Address J., Box No. 213 *Times* Office.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter in a private family, hotel or boarding-house, by a man who is not afraid to work, and can give the best of City reference. Address J. J., No. 199 East 13th-st

AS WAITER.—A MAN WANTS A SITUATION in a private family as waiter; can come well recommended from his last place. Can be seen for two days at the corner of 14th-st. and Broadway, at the drug-store.

EMPLOYMENT WANTED—BY A MAN OF active business habits, and tolerably rapid writer and accountant, in an importing or jobbing dry goods or notion house, or in the produce commission or other active business; will give his whole energies to the interest of his employer; unexceptionable City references as to integrity, &c., &c. Address X. Y. Z., Box No. 197 *Times* Office.

IN CITY OR COUNTRY.—WANTED, A SITUAtion, in City or country, as waiter by a young man of pleasing address; is steady and obliging; has reference from some of the first families for capability to discharge his duties in a thorough and satisfactory manner. Address A. M., at drug-stores No. 9 Bible House, or No. 72 3d-av.

IN A LAWYER'S OFFICE OR STORE.—Wanted, a situation in a lawyer's office or in a store, by a bright, active boy, who lives with his mother; writes a good hand and is familiar with the City. Address Box No. 1,518 Post-office.

HELP WANTED.

A BOY.—WANTED, AN OFFICE-BOY, FROM 14 to 16 years of age; need not apply unless well recommended. Call at No. 171 Washington-st., between 10 and 2 o'clock.

A COACHMAN.—WANTED, A COACHMAN, AN unmarried man; one that understands the business, may address Box No. 1,986 Post-office, stating name and reference.

A COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—WANTed, at Bloomingdale, a man for coachman and gardiner; an unmarried man preferred. Apply at No. 161 Orchard-st., from 8 to 10 A. M.

A COOK.—WANTED A SITUATION, BY A RESpectable English woman, in a private family, as first rate cook and baker; thoroughly understands her business; has no objection to assist in the washing and froning; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 250½ 9th-st., in the store, between 1st and 2d avs..

A COOK.—WANTED, A CAPABLE WOMAN AS cook, washer and ironer, in a private family. One who understands her business thoroughly, and is willing to do it well, will meet a good place and fair wages. Apply on Friday, with good references, to No. 35 London Terrace, West 23d-st

A COOK, &c.—WANTED, A FIRST-RATE COOK, washer and ironer, at No. 80 West 42d-st.

A FARMER.—WANTED, A GOOD ENGLISH farmer, who understands his business, and is willing to work, to go on a farm, 13 miles from New York, if he has two or three boys able to work, they can be employed; would prefer one whose wife could assist in washing and ironing one day in each week. This would be a desirable place for any family wishing a permanent situation. He would have the use of a comfortable farm-house on the premises. Address A. Y. W., Box No. 132 *Times* Office.

A MORIGAN FARMER AND WIFE WANTed, to take charge of a large farm near the City; to a capable man liberal wages will be paid. Apply by letter or personally, to office No. 1, over Fulton Bank, corner of Fulton and Pearl sts., New-York.

A GARDENER WANTED.—NONE NEED APply who cannot give satisfactory references as to their capacity to force grapes and manage the green-house and kitchen garden. Apply (stating references) to S. M. M., Box No. 129 *Times* Office.

A CHILD'S NURSE.—WANTED, A CHILD'S nurse; she must be a Protestant, and of long experience as a nurse; no one need apply, without superior qualifications and references. One whose friends live in Brooklyn preferred. Apply at No. 144 Henry-st., Brooklyn.

A NURSE AND CHAMBERMAID.—WANTed, a good girl to take care of children and do the chamberwork in a private family. Apply to No. 101 Clinton-st., Brooklyn.

A SALESMAN.—WANTED, A FIRST-CLASS woolen salesman, thoroughly acquainted with clothiers' and tailors' goods, foreign and domestic. None other need apply. The situation offered is a responsible one in a large house. Address O., Box 176 *Times* Office.

WANTED—FARM LABORERS.—MUST BE PROTestants, sober, industrious, and understand their business. Address EMPLOYER, Box 170 *Times* Office.

TO LET.

TO LET—FROM 1ST MAY, THE FOLLOWING first-class houses, with chandeliers, furnace, hot and cold water, &c., Nos. 309 Henry-st., 11 Tompkins-place, 254 Degraw-st., (opposite Tompkins-place,) 228 Union-st., 65 2d-place; second class: Nos. 21 Douglass-st., 26 Butler-st., 21 Butler-, 41 Strong-place, (corner Degraw,) 326 Court-st.—Inspector's office, 41 Exchange-place, doing a good business—and other property to let. Apply to H. STEVENSON, No. 238 Court-st., Brooklyn.

$500 TO LET—THE THREE-STORY AND basement brick house No. 96 West 45th-st., between 6th and 7th avs. Has the modern improvements, range, bath, hot and cold water, gas with fixtures, dry sub-cellar under whole house. Contains 12 rooms and abundance of closets. Will be put in perfect order for a good tenant. Apply to KIMBALL N. PRINCE, No. 169 Centre-st., New-York.

TO LET.—THE LARGE STORE AND DWELLING, No. 360 Grand-st., near the Essex Market. Will be rented together or separate. The dwelling is well adapted to, and is a first-rate stand for a boarding-house, being well ventilated and all the conveniences of wash and bathing tubs, &c. Possession given on the 1st of May. Inquire of JOHN CONGER, No. 435 Grand-st., or of DAVID CONGER, No. 57 Beekman-st.

TWENTY-ONE YEARS' LEASE, WITH covenants of renewals, will be given of premises No. 64 White-st. This valuable property, 100 feet West of Broadway, and close to Canal-st., (soon to be the centre of business) affords a rare opportunity to capitalists and builders desirous of leasing and improving the best business location in this vicinity. For terms, apply to A. M. LYON, No. 23 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—IN TENTH-ST., WEST OF AND near Broadway, a first-class 4-story dwelling, with all modern improvements, recently painted and decorated in a complete and costly manner throughout. Possession at once. Price, without mirrors, gernice and gas-fixtures, $18,000; with them, $20,000. Terms easy. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE TWO FINE STORES Nos. 35 and 37 Broad-st., suitable for any kind of business. Possession the 1st of May. Also, the small, first-class four-story dwelling-house, No. 37 East 18th-st., on the Everett House block, one door from Broadway, suitable for a Physician or Dentist. Apply to A. FINDLAY, No. 5 Tryon-row, from 10 to 4 o'clock.

TO LET, FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—IN the best neighborhood in Jersey City, a four-story English basement house, 18 rooms, gas and water; rent $400; will be sold cheap or exchanged for stocks or bonds also, six full lots, in one piece, near Erie Railroad. Address JOHN HEADDEN, Jersey City; terms for all easy.

TO LET—THE TWO FIVE-STORY, WHITE MARble front stores Nos. 129 and 131 Grand-st., corner Crosby-st., on the Broadway block. Would be rented together or separate. Immediate possession given. To a responsible party favorable terms will be offered. As to time and terms apply to HARDMAN & OSBORN, No. 158 Canal-st., corner Bowery.

TO LET OR LEASE—FROM 1ST OF MAY next, a three-story and basement house, containing ten rooms, having water and gas throughout. To a small family it will be let cheap. Located at No. 149 York-st., Jersey City, five minutes walk from the ferry. For terms, apply on the premises, or by note to J. M. STAPLES, No. 202 Broadway, New-York.

TO LET, STORE AND BASEMENT AND A FINE suite of offices on the 2d floor of house No. 52 John-st.; houses No. 116 Franklin-st., rent $475, and No. 58 Henry-st., rent $375; store and Basement No. 204 William-st., and offices on the 3d and 5th floors of No. 119 Nassau-st. Apply to M. J. GILHOOLY, No. 78 Nassau st.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—THE SUBSTANTIAL five-story building, 75 feet front, corner of 1st and South 3d sts., Williamsburgh, now occupied as a pianoforte factory, having large yard and building in rear. Apply to FLETH, POND & CO., No. 675 Broadway, or to WM. MORGAN & SONS, City Bank Building, Williamsburgh.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY HOUSE NO. 65 West 21st-st.; in fine order; some alterations would be made to suit a good tenant. May be seen from 12 to 1 o'clock. Apply at No. 19 West 21st-st., or 100 Pearl-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE LARGE 3-STORY and basement house, No. 36 Mercer-st., a very desirable place for business: lot 25 by 100 feet deep. Inquire at No. 37 Mercer-st.

STEAM POWER TO LET—AT THE EMPIRE Stone Works, foot of East 24th-st. Rooms 200 by 45, or smaller, and engines 1,000 horse power. Inquire on the premises. SAMUEL LEGGETT, Superintendent.

TO LET—THE 3-STORY BRICK HOUSE, WITH the modern improvements and in good order, 25 feet front, No. 5 Varick-place. Apply at Office No. 6 Bible House, Astor-place.

TO LET ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—THE three-story brick house No. 51 Cranberry-st. Has the modern improvements. Apply at No. 53 Walker-st., New-York.

TO LET.—A THREE-STORY HOUSE, AND RENT taken in board. The house has Croton and gas fixtures complete situated in 20th-st., near 2d-av. Address Box No. 2 506 Post-office.

TO LET—THE BROWN-STONE ENGLISH BASEment house No. 7 Livingston-place, east side of Stuyvesant-square; carpets, &c., for sale. Inquire on the premises.

TO LET—ON BROADWAY, BETWEEN HOUSTON and Bleecker sts., an entire second floor, conveniently subdivided and well lighted. Apply to COUDERT BROTHERS, No. 49 Wall-st.

BUSINESS ROOMS TO LET AT NO. 66 Fulton-st., corner Ryder's-alley; first-class building, excellent light. Cheap rent to responsible tenants.

TO LET—TO A SMALL FAMILY, THE THIRD and fourth floors of the house No. 343 6th-av. The house is in good order, and has all the modern improvements. Neighborhood good.

TO LET.

TO LET OR LEASE.—THE NEW AND ELEgant five-story, marble front store on the northeast corner of Broome and Greene sts., 50 feet front on Broome-st. by 100 on Greene-st., with vaults on both streets, and basement 12 feet high. Can be divided into two stores if required.

Also, the first floor and basement of the adjoining store on Broome-st., 25 by 95 feet; both stores are built in the most substantial manner, and the vaults covered with Granite flagging.

Also, a five-story, marble front store, 22 by 75 feet, on the north side of Howard-st., 100 feet west of Broadway.

The above stores will be ready for occupation by the middle of April or before.

Apply to ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO., between 12 and 2 o'clock, or to Mr. GRLEVITH THOMAS, Architect, No. 472 Broadway, from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M.

TO LET—A HOTEL, WITH FOUR ACRES OF land, near High Bridge. Rent $1,500. Possession March 1.

Also, a Furnished House, (12 rooms;) garden well stocked with fruit. Rent $300. In Orange, N. J. Possession March 1.

A three-story Dwelling in 27th-st. between 4th and 5th avs. Rent $400. Three Cottages in 119th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., ($200.) A Cottage in 55th-st., between 1st and 2d avs. A large house in Henry-st. Rent nearly all taken in board. Also, a frame dwelling on 120th-st. Price $3,800. Wanted, $6,000 on City property. For sale, at a bargain, the House No. 38 West 27th-st. Rents for $350. Price $4,500. Apply to J. R. FARRINGTON & CO., No. 12 Chambers-st.

TO LET.—THE FOLLOWING DESIRABLE HOUSES:

Nos. 289 and 296 2d-av., each	$300
Nos. 202½, 206 and 210 East 20th-st., each	400
Nos. 182 and 192 East 15th-st., each	700
No. 137 East 19th-st	800
No. 82 East 15th-st	1,000
Nos. 144, 146 and 152 East 13th st., each	1,100
No. 21 Stuyvesant-st	1,000

Apply to THOS. MACFARLAN, 180 10th-st., near 3d-av.

TO LET—THE FIRST-CLASS THREE-STORY and basement, high-stoop house, three rooms deep, No. 288 West 20th-st.; has all the modern improvements and is in a first-rate neighborhood; recently painted and in first-rate order. Possession immediately if required. Inquire on the premises, from 10 till 2 o'clock.

HOUSE TO LET—NO. 309 HENRY-ST., FROM the 1st of May next; the large and commodious two-story and attic house, with all the modern improvements, consisting of 12 rooms, with under cellar; rent low to a good tenant. Apply to THOMAS U. SUTTON, No. 420 Grand-st

TO LET—THE FIRST-CLASS THREE-STORY and attic brick house, No. 216 West 22d-st., between 8th and 9th avs.; has extension room, 18x25, all the modern improvements and in complete order. Rent $1,150, including mirrors, chandeliers, &c. Can be seen from 10 to 5 o'clock.

ROOM TO LET, WITH OR WITHOUT STEAM POWER.—A room, 60x40 feet, in a new building, well lighted all around. An interest in some acceptable manufacturing business might be taken by the advertiser. Apply on the premises, No. 62 Cannon-st., or at No. 62 Murray-st., corner College-place.

TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS—Lots on south side 14th-st., between 10th-av. and River. Also, brick buildings suitable for mechanical purposes. Apply to R. H. LUDLOW, No. 3 Pine-st., or JOHN C. WHITE, No. 13 West 21st-st.

TO LET—THE FOUR-STORY AND BASEMENT brown stone front house No. 310 East 19th-st., opposite Tompkins-square; modern improvements, and convenient by stage to all parts of the City; rent $400. Apply to A. McDONALD, No. 58 East 31st-st.

TO LET.—THE THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT house No. 29 London-terrace, West 23d-st., one of the pleasantest locations for a dwelling in the City. Can be seen between 2 and 4 o'clock, daily. Inquire of F. CHRISTY, No. 512 West 23d-st.

TO LET.—THE OWNER OF A HOUSE WISHES to let the same to a private family and board with the occupants. Apply before 12 o'clock to Mr. HINCKLEY, No. 75 Park-row, or at No. 48 West 36th-st., between 4 and 6 P. M.

HOTEL TO LET.—THE FIRST-CLASS HOTEL Nos. 21 to 27 Broadway, corner of Morris-st., known as the Stevens House. Possession 1st of May next. For further particulars apply to HEWLETT & TORRANCE, No. 6 Bowling Green.

FOR SALE.—TWO FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY brown-stone houses, high stoop, replete with the modern improvements, situated at Nos. 102 and 104 East 34th-st., near Lexington-av. Inquire of JAS. OWENS, Builder, No. 102 East 34th-st.

TO LEASE.—THE PROPERTY NO. 62 CENTRE-st. to lease for a term of years. Present lease expires May 1, next. Apply to A. C. FISHER, from 10 to 12 A. M., No. 777 Broadway, second story, front room. None but principals treated with.

TO LET.—A SUPERB LARGE 4-STORY STONE house, with a 40-foot extension, containing 28 rooms, and every modern improvement, near Madison-square, on the avenue. Rent 20 per cent less than other property of its class. Inquire of KINSHIMER & CO., 343 4th-av.

TO LET—OFFICES IN THE NEW BUILDING corner of Broadway and Fulton-st., suitable for Banking, Exchange, Railroad Companies, Lawyers, Architects, &c. Apply on the premises, to J. M. JAQUES, Room No. 10.

TO LET.—A LARGE FACTORY, 48x120, FOUR stories, well lighted, situate Nos. 156 and 158 East 21st-st. Will let the whole or in parts. Rent low. Inquire of W. FIELDER, No. 72 East 30th-st. Possession 1st of May

TO LET—ONE-HALF OF NO. 252 WEST 13TH-st., consisting of 4 rooms on second floor, back basement and one room in attic; rent $240. Apply on the premises.

TO LET ON FOR SALE.—THE BROWN-stone dwelling northeast corner of Lexington av. and 30th-st. Attention of physicians particularly called to this property. Apply to A. LONGETT, No. 34 Cliff-st.

TO LET.—"EXCELSIOR COAL YARD" DEgraw-st., Brooklyn, in perfect order and the most convenient yard in the City. Inquire on the premises.

TO LET—A 4-STORY DWELLING-HOUSE, IN A good location. Apply at No. 80 East 19th-st., from 1 to 3 P. M.

TO LET—WASHINGTON HOTEL, NO. 1 BROADway. Apply to SPENCER GREGORY, No. 187 Greenwich-st.

LIGHT ROOMS AND STEAM-POWER TO Let by JOHN GAUDE, No. 102 Walker-st.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET

TO LET.—THE LARGE AND COMMODIOUS FURnished mansion of the subscriber, on the north shore of Staten Island, between the Snug Harbor and Factory-ville landings. The house is unsurpassed for family conveniences, having all fixtures throughout, and hot and cold spring water on every story; also, bathing-room, laundry, with the usual fixtures, conservatory and furnaces. The grounds are handsomely laid out with large and commodious gardens, together with stable, cow-house filled with ice, and other outbuildings. The shore in front offers every facility for boating. The situation cannot be excelled in the neighborhood for salubrity and beauty. Also, two unfurnished cottages For terms, apply to EDWARD BEMENT, No. 40 Exchange place.

FURNISHED HOUSE IN BROOKLYN TO rent to a

AUCTION SALES.

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS IN IOWA.

WHEREAS, The De Moine Navigation and Railroad Company, by its President, Edwin C. Litchfield, and Treasurer, W. B. Welles by a certain deed of trust dated the 6th day of April 1858, sold and conveyed to the subscribers, Charles Mason and H. Scott Howell, the following described lands in the State of Iowa:

County of	Description.	Sec. tion.	Township.	Range	No. of Acres.
Wappello..	South east, North east.	3	72	15	66
Wappello..	South half, Northwest	5	72	15	80
Wappello..	Northeast, North east.	23	72	15	40
Wappello..	Northeast, Southeast.	25	72	16	40
Van Buren	Southeast, Northwest	9	64	11	40
Van Buren	Northeast, Southwest	27	70	11	40
Van Buren	Southeast, Northwest	27	70	11	40
Van Buren	North half,	31	70	11	322 12
Davis.....	North half, Southeast	5	70	12	80
Davis.....	Southwest, Southwest	9	70	13	40
Davis.....	Southeast, Southeast.	13	70	12	40
Davis.....	Northwest, Southeast	9	70	12	40
Mahaska..	Southeast, Northwest	7	74	17	40
Mahaska..	Northwest, Northeast.	25	75	17	40
Mahaska..	Southeast, Southeast.	31	74	16	40
Mahaska..	Northwest, Northwest	29	74	17	40

making, in all, 1,092 11-100 acres, in trust, to secure the payment of seven notes of said Company, all dated Jan. 17, 1859, and all payable to the order of O. H. P. Scott on or before the 17th day of January, 1861—one for $2,000, one for $1,000, one for $2,100, one for $294, and two others for $500 each, as same became due.

And whereas said deed of trust provides that if said notes are not paid when due, that said subscribers should sell said lands at Keokuk, Iowa, after advertisement as therein provided.

Now, the said notes being unpaid, notice is hereby given that we will sell said lands above described, at public auction, at the Court house Building in Keokuk, Iowa, on the 25th day of March, at about 2 o'clock P. M., A. D. 1861, to the highest bidder, for cash, and will execute a deed or deeds to the purchaser thereof.

CHARLES MASON, Trustee.
H. SCOTT HOWELL, Trustee.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF SUPERB HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,

BY E. & P. H. SCHENCK, on FRIDAY, 8th inst., at 11 o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 141 Broadway. The stock of one of the first cabinet-makers of this City, consisting in part of elegant solid carved and plain rosewood suites, in sawn and brocat-l; pipe-top rosewood armoire-à glace, magnificent rosewood round-corner bedsteads and bureaus, do in black walnut, varnished and in oil; black and gilt cabinets, centre and work tables, rosewood and walnut secretary and library, book-cases, elegant rosewood etagere, carved walnut and oak buffets, extension tables and dining-room chairs, elegantly-carved oak dining-room sideboard, oak and wal nut library stair chairs, oak and walnut hall stands and chairs. Also, a large assortment of elegant mahogany parlor chamber, and dining-room furniture. The above elegant furniture is all of the very best manufacture, and will be positively sold by order of the assignee. It will be on exhibition at our sales room on Thursday. The particular attention of those in want of elegant furniture is respectfully requested to this sale, as it is undoubtedly the finest sale of first-class furniture that has taken place in this City.

J. B. FREEMAN,
Assignee.

ALSO,

A small quantity of second-hand first-class furniture, removed for convenience of sale, consisting of an elegant rosewood parlor suite, elegant French plate mirror, curtains and cornices, rosewood etagere bookcase, centre tables &c., rosewood bedsteads, marble-top bureaus, commodes, chairs, &c.; dining-room furniture, China dinner set, elegant glassware, &c., &c.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers, Philadelphia.

IMPORTANT SALE OF FURNITURE.

GIRARD HOUSE,
Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.

On MONDAY, March 11, 1861, at 10 o'clock, will be sold at public sale, without reserve, for cash, the elegant furniture of the GIRARD HOUSE, Philadelphia, comprising the furniture of 14 parlors, 275 chambers, dining-rooms, &c., including the entire stock of glass, China, plate, bedding, linen, &c., 4 billiard tables, also 4 elegant satinwood billiard tables with marble beds, made by Phelan, nearly new and in complete order, and 1 splendid carved oak billiard table, made to order in Paris, cost 3,000 francs. The furniture is all of the best description, fallen, and cost $130,000. The sale will be peremptory. Particulars in catalogues.

BY LOCKWOOD BROS.,
SALESROOM No. 45 MURRAY-ST.,

THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock,
IMPORTANT AND ATTRACTIVE SALE OF DRY GOODS, CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, SATINETS &c.
Also, a line of FRENCH FLOWERS and RIBBONS.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction on FRIDAY, March 8, at 11 o'clock, in the gallery over the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st., elegant oil paintings, among which will be found the following fine warranted pictures, viz: "The Roman Charity," original, by Lorenzo di Credi; "Holy Family," (on copper,) original, by Guilio Romano; "Potipar's Wife," (copper,) original, by Bronzino; "One of the Thieves Crucified," original, by Vanderwerf; "Holy Family," original, by Giaquinto Corrado; warranted original as per certificates attached under seal of the Directors of the Bolognese Gallery. Also, fifteen exquisite sketches of Roman costume by Pellerito. Also, about thirty very fine Italian paintings, in richly carved and gilt Florentine frames, copied to order by the best modern artists for the present owners, from the celebrated originals of Raffaelle, Titian, Salvator Rosa, Guido, Rubens, Carlo Dolci and others; also several fine originals in Florentine and Italian scenery. Also, two very fine original works, by Palizzi, views in Calabria, with cattle, goats, &c., just received from the artists and a figure piece by Bendalari; also, an invoice of French pictures, just received, by H. Dunen, Schynen, Malherbeb, Van Schilden, Guillaumet, Lagrange, Dumant, Lemoin, and an invoce of ancient and modern pictures to close invoices. Will be ready for exhibition on Tuesday, as above, with catalogues.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer.

MINER & THORP WILL SELL AT AUCTION on FRIDAY, March 8th, 1861, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom No. 37 Nassau st., opposite the Post-office, an elegant assortment of household furniture, consisting of in part, as follows, viz: carved rosewood, and black-walnut parlor and library suites, rosewood bedsteads, bureau, centre and side tables, black walnut and rosewood hat stands and hall chairs, fancy side and card tables, Brussels carpets and oil-cloths, mahogany sofas, divans, chairs, ottomans, &c., &c. Hair mattresses, mahogany bookcases, &c., &c.; also an invoice of fine quality silver plated ware.

BROWNE & NICHOLS, Auctioneers.

SATURDAY, MARCH 9, AT 10½ O'CLOCK, at their sa esroom No. 35 Nassau-st., a sale of new and second-hand furniture, consisting of rosewood, mahogany and black walnut parlor suites, dining-room and chamber furniture, mirrors, book-cases, wardrobes, buffets, marble top centre tables, carpets, beds, bedding, crockery, &c., &c. Also, 3 rosewood piano-fortes, City made.

WE WOULD CALL ATTENTION TO THE sale of the valuable dwelling house to be made at auction by E. H. LUDLOW & CO., THIS DAY, (Friday,) at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange. Further particulars at the Office, No. 3 Pine-st.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—HENRY J. TAYLOR and GEORGE W. LYON against JANE M. W. NEALE—Summons for a money demand on contract.—(Com. not ser.) To the defendant above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was this day filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint, on the subscriber at his office, No. 237 Broadway, in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of Eleven Hundred Dollars and Fifty-nine cents, with interest thereon from the 15th day of September 1860, besides the costs of this action.—Dated Feb. 21, 1861.

WM. S. HASCALL, Plaintiffs' Attorney,
No. 237 Broadway.
22f-law6wF

SUPREME COURT—COUNTY OF CATARAUGUS.—NATHAN P. WILCOX and FREDERICK EATON against JAMES D. GENTHNER S. HOLLIS STONE, GEORGE B. STONE, NATHANIEDSON, RUEL RICHMOND, JAMES STONE, ABBEN MEDCALF, and THOMAS METCALF.—Summons for Money.—To the above named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint of the above named plaintiffs, a copy of which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Cataraugus, New-York, on the 23d day of December, 1860, and to serve a copy of your answer on the subscribers at Ellicotville, in said County, within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, or the plaintiffs will take judgment against you for fifty-two dollars and twelve cents, with interest from the 12th day of September, 1859, besides costs. Dated Ellicotville, Jan. 24, 1861. BOLLES & CROSBY, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
8f-law7wF

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CATHARINE DEAN, late of the City of New-York, (widow of Benjamin T. Dean,) deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office No. 74 Wall-st., in said City, on or before the 17th day of March, 1861, next. Dated, New-York, the 5th day of September, 1860.

FRANCIS T. GARRETTSON,
Executor of said Catharine Dean, deceased.
s6-law6mF

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN D. RIKER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 17 South William-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of July next. Dated, New-York, the 17th day of January, 1861.

THOMAS SCOTT, Executor.
jo6-law6mF

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned, under the name and firm of F. S. DRISCOLL & CO., is this day dissolved by limitation.

F. S. DRISCOLL,
N. H. FISH.

New-York, Jan. 1, 1861.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership, under the name and firm of F. S. DRISCOLL & CO.

F. S. DRISCOLL,
W. WESTERFIELD.

New-York, Jan. 2, 1861.

DISSOLUTION.—THE FIRM OF T. C. HOUGHTON & CO., furniture dealers, at Nos. 644 and 646 Broadway, New-York, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The affairs of the firm to be settled by T. C. HOUGHTON, who continues the business at the old stand.

T. C. HOUGHTON.
ALBERT KUNZE.

New-York, March 6, 1861.

MY SON, A. P. PILLOT, JR., BECOMES A partner in my house from this date. The business will be continued under the firm of A. P. PILLOT & SON.

A. P. PILLOT.

New-York, March 1, 1861.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

WM. A. READ & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
BUTTER AND CHEESE,
STANDS NOS. 61 AND 63 CATHARINE MARKET,
Opposite the Ferry, New-York.
GROCERIES AND SHIPPING
Supplied at the lowest market prices.

A. BELL AM BELL.—OFFICE AND SALESROOM is removed to No. 190 William-st., near Spruce, where may be had superior BELLS, of any size for any purpose, at prices not exceeding 12 cents per pound.

M. C. CHADWICK & CO.,
Manufacturers, No. 190 William-st.

FINANCIAL.

SIXTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE NEW-YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, Nos. 112 and 114 Broadway, New-York.

Amount of Assets Jan. 1, 1860.....$6,707,133 24

Amount of Premiums, Endowments and Policy Fees received during 1860.....$496,573 31
Amount of Interest received and accrued.....104,106 33
Amount of rents received and accrued.....7,893 62
Amount received in Trust for minor children.....357 20— 608,930 45
Total.....$7,375,972 69

DISBURSEMENTS.

Paid for Losses by Death.....$204,897 58
Paid for surrendered and cancelled Policies.....31,373 90
Paid for Taxes.....7,892 50
Paid for interest on Dividends and Annuity.....38,373 89
Paid for Salaries, and Fees to Physicians and Trustees.....19,019 07
Paid for Printing, Stationery, Advertising, Office Expenses, Express charges, &c.....7,997 43
Paid for Commissions, Medical Examinations at Agencies, Postages, Exchanges, &c.....88,216 29
Reductions in value of Real Estate, being in lieu of rent of offices, Nos. 112 and 114 Broadway.....4,833 99— 371,115 16
Total.....$2,604,857 53

ASSETS.

Cash in Banks.....51,850 05
Invested in securities created under the laws of the State of New-York and of the United States.....301,008 84
Real Estate owned by the Company.....136,449 95
Bonds and Mortgages drawing 7 per cent. interest.....662,585 39
Premium Notes on existing policies drawing interest.....756,067 85
Quarterly and semi-annual premiums due subsequent to Jan. 1, 1861, accrued up to Jan. 1, 1861.....22,414 74
Interest accrued up to Jan. 1, 1861.....34,371 05
Rents accrued up to Jan. 1, 1861.....2,163 36
Premiums on Policies in hands of Agents.....33,986 30
—$2,004,857 53

The Trustees have declared the usual Scrip Dividend of TEN PER CENT on all policies for the whole term of life now in force, which were issued twelve months prior to Jan 1, 1861. They have also directed the redemption in Cash of Dividends declared in the years 1846, 1847, 1848 and 1849, on and after the first Monday in March to those holding certificates upon presentation at the Home office; and those having credits will be allowed the same upon their notes at settlement of next premium.

TRUSTEES.

MORRIS FRANKLIN,	JOHN L. ROGERS,
HENRY J. SEAMAN,	LORING ANDREWS,
DANIEL S. MILLER,	WILLIAM BARTON,
GEORGE GREER,	PLINY FREEMAN,
WILLIAM PATRICK,	JOHN S. BUSSING,
WM. H. APPLETON,	DAVID DOWS,
JOHN M. NIXON,	WM. C. DUSENBERRY,
ISAAC C. KENDALL,	JOHN MAIRS.
JOHN E. WILLIAMS	RUSSEL DART,
ROBERT E. COLLINS.	

MORRIS FRANKLIN, President.
PLINY FREEMAN, Actuary.
Medical Examiners { CORNELIUS R. BOGERT, M.D., GEORGE WILKES, M.D.

P. M. MYERS & CO.,
No. 6 BROAD-ST., one door from Wall.
P. M. MYERS, late of Kirtland & Co. B. G. LENNOX.
COLLECTIONS promptly made in all parts of the country at lowest rates.
DRAFTS on all the principal cities purchased.
REFERENCES
Halsted, Haines & Co., Woodruff & Robinsons,
Lewis B. Brown & Co., O. M. Bogart.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 50 Wall-st., New-York,
Issue letters of credit to travelers, available in all parts of Europe through the Messrs. Rothschild, of Paris, London, Frankfort, Vienna, Naples, and their correspondents.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 59 WALL-ST.,
(ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

FOR SALE.—HENDERSON (ILLINOIS) COUNTY 8 per cent. Bonds; Fulton (Ill.) County 7 per cent. Bonds; Cincinnati (O.) Street Railroad Company First mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds. By the United States Census of 1860, population of Fulton County, Ill., is 33,247. Value of real and personal estate, $16,158,898. The interest is provided for, of all the above bonds. Apply to GEO. T. M. DAVIS, No. 47 Exchange-place.

KISSAM & JONES, COUNSELORS AT Law, No. 59 William-st.
BENJAMIN T. KISSAM, GEORGE A. JONES.
Mr. GEORGE A. JONES devotes his special attention to the care of estates and to the management of all business of a fiduciary character. Ordinary commission 2½ per cent.

TO THE CREDITORS OF THE NORTH AMERICAN GAS LIGHT COMPANY.—The Receiver of this Company gives notice to such of the creditors of this Company as have not presented their claims, to present the same to him at his office, No. 20 Nassau-st., New-York, on or before the 1st of April next. —Dated Feb. 16, 1861. PHILO T. RUGGLES, Receiver.

OFFICE OF THE JEFFERSON INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 60 WALL ST. NEW-YORK, March 4, 1861.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared a Dividend of Three Dollars per share, (10 per cent,) payable to the stockholders on demand. SAMUEL E. BELCHER, Secretary.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD 7 PER Sinking Fund Bonds redeemable in 1876. Coupons payable in February and August of each year, on sale by DUNCAN, SHERMAN, & CO., corner Pine and Nassau sts., New-York.

$600 TO $40,000.—EXECUTORS AND TRUST funds to loan on first-class City real estate, below 60th-st., in sums to suit, for a large amount.
T. & F. FOWLER, No. 22 Pine-st.

U. S. 6 PER CENT. NEW LOAN, HAVING twenty years to run, in Coupons or Inscribed Bonds of one thousand each, for sale by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & MASON, No. 29 Wall-st.

RAILROADS.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR Albany and Troy connecting with trains North and West. Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-STREET.	FROM THIRTY-FIRST-STREET.
Express, 7 and 11 A. M., and 3:25 and 5 P. M.	7:25, 11:30 A. M., and 3:50 and 5:35 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping cars) 9:45 P. M.	10:15 P. M., (Sunday included.)
Poughkeepsie train, 7:30 A. M., 12 M., and 4 P. M.	8 A. M., 12:30 and 4:25 P. M
Peekskill train, 5:30 P. M.	5:35 P. M.
Sing Sing train, 3:35 and 7:30 P. M.	4 and 4:55 P. M.
Tarrytown train, 6.40 P. M.	7:10 P. M.

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY RAILROAD—For Albany and Troy, connecting with the New-York Central Railroad for all points West, Northwest and Southwest; also with the Northern Railroad for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington, Plattsburg, Rouse's Point, Ogdensburgh and Montreal.

From Tryon Row, near City Hall	From 26th-st. Station.
8 A. M. and 4:20 P. M.	7:20 A. M., and 4:45 P. M.
Express Mail.....10 A. M.	10:25 A. M.

For Williams' Bridge, White Plains, Croton Falls and all local trains, see time table; 7 A. M. Express Train leaves Albany every Sunday morning.

JOHN BURGHILL, Assist. Supt.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Dunkirk Express at 7 A. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, and Cunandaigua and principal stations. Mail at 12 M., for Dunkirk and intermediate stations. This train remains over night at Elmira. Way, at 3.30 P. M., for Middletown, Newburgh and intermediate stations. Night express, daily, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua and principal stations. The train of Saturday stops at all Mail-train stations, and runs only to Elmira.

CHARLES MINOT,
General Superintendent.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—WINTER ARRANGEMENT.—Daily, (Sundays excepted,) leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st., Jersey City ferry. For Sufferns, 9 A. M.; for Monsey, 9 A. M. and 3:50 P. M.; for Piermont, 9 A. M., 12 M., 3:50 and 5:30 P. M. Returning, leave Sufferns at 1:30 P. M.; Monsey, 7:10 A. M. and 1:55 P. M.; Piermont, 8:30, 9:45, 11:30 A. M. and 3:25 P. M. On Sunday nights a train leaves Sufferns at 9, and Piermont at 10:15 P. M. Returning, leaves New-York at 6 A. M. on Monday.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—For Long Branch, Shrewsbury, Red Bank, &c. On and after Sept. 10, cars will leave Long Branch daily, at 7½ A. M., connecting with steamboat TAMANEND, for New-York. Returning, the TAMANEND will leave foot of Robinson-st., at 3 P. M., connecting with cars for the above places.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST, FROM JERSEY CITY.—Mail and Express Line.—Leaves New-York at 7, 9 and 11 A. M.; 4 and 6 P. M.; fare $3; 12 M., fare $2 25. Through baggage checked in 7 A. M. and 6 P. M.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—LEAVE SOUTH Ferry, Brooklyn, 10 A. M. for Greenport; 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for North Islip and Yaphank; 10 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. for Syosset; 10 A. M., 3:30, 4:30 and 5:30 P. M. for Hempstead. All trains stop at Jamaica.

A. H. PALMER, Ass't Sup't.

STEAMBOATS.

FLUSHING, COLLEGE POINT, AND NEW-YORK STEAM FERRY COMPANY.—On and after March 1, 1861, the boats will leave Flushing and College Point at 8 A. M. and 1 P. M.; leave New-York, from Fulton Market wharf, at 10:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. On and after April 1 the boats will run three trips a day until Oct. 1. Leave Flushing 7:30 and 11 A. M., and 3 P. M. Leave New-York 9:30 A. M., and 1:30 and 5 P. M.

WM. M. SMITH, Superintendent.

FOR NEW-HAVEN.—FARE $1, BERTHS FREE, by steamer from Peck-slip daily at 3 P. M. Passengers for Meriden, Rarisford, Springfield, Northampton, and towns on the line of Vermont railroads, can take the 11 P. M. train from New-Haven, or remain on board the boat until the next morning without charge. Merchandise forwarded by an express train through to Burlington, Ogdensburgh, Montreal and intermediate towns.

FRANCIS HYDE, General Freight Agent.

FOR HARTFORD DIRECT, DAILY, AT 4 P. M.—The steamer CITY OF HARTFORD, Capt. SIMPSON, and GRANITE STATE, Capt. KING, from Peck-slip, Pier No. 24, East River. Cabin fare, $1 50; forward deck, $1. Freight taken. For further particulars inquire of SAXTON & SEABURY, No. 112 South-st.

D. A. MILLS, Agent,
Hartford and New-York Steamboat Co.

THE PEOPLE'S LINE STEAMERS HAVE resumed their regular trips between New-York and Albany, leaving the foot of Cortlandt-st. EVERY EVENING, at 6 P. M., and connecting with all the Express trains out of Albany.

New-York, March 6, 1861.

FOR SALE.—THE PROPELLER HENRY ANDREW, now running on the Hudson River to Albany, 160 feet long, 28 feet beam, 9 feet hold, of light draft and very fast. Also, several barges. Apply to JOHN H. REDFIELD & CO., No. 16 South-st.

MEDICAL.

WHITE'S COUGH TINCTURE.—THIS Tincture, being made entirely from roots, will be found perfectly safe and of the greatest use to any one afflicted with the maladies of the season, viz: Influenza, Coughs, Bronchitis, &c., while it can be highly recommended for Asthma and any affection of the chest and lungs. Its low price brings it within the reach of every one. To be had only at No. 137 4th-av., near 14th-st. References given to physicians and others who know its properties and value.

TRIESEMAR

Protected by Patent-office Seal of Great Britain, Ecole de Pharmacie, Pharmacien de Paris and Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna.

Summary of the virtues of each preparation, TRIESEMAR Nos. 1, 2 and 3.

TRIESEMAR NO. 1

effectually removes general and local debility, premature decay, spermatorrhœa, and all the distressing consequences of excess; all physical impediments vanish like magic before its influence, thus rendering it invaluable to those about being married; even in the decline of life its invigorating powers are astonishing.

TRIESEMAR NO. 2

has superior properties in those cases where Copaiva or Cubebs is usually administered.

TRIESEMAR NO. 3

entirely eradicates all impurities from the system; is most excellent in secondary symptoms, thus obviating the necessity of mercury, or any other deleterious ingredients.

Triesemar Nos. 1, 2 and 3, being in the form of an agreeable lozenge, is portable, and may be taken with the utmost facility while traveling by sea or land. Done up in tin cases, and divided into separate doses as administered by Valpeau, Lallemand, Roux, Ricord, &c. Single cases of each number, $3; four cases in one, $10, or in $17 cases, thereby saving $9.

To be had wholesale and retail from Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., (four doors from Macdougal-st.,) New-York, where he may be confidentially consulted, as usual, from 11 till 2, and from 4 till 8 o'clock. On Sundays, from 11 till 2 o'clock.

Sold by F. C. Wells & Co., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York, and T. Worthington, No. 206 Fulton-st., Brooklyn

RUSHTON'S TROCHES

FOR COUGHS, COLDS, BRONCHITIS, SORE-THROAT, HOARSENESS, &c.

PUBLIC SPEAKERS AND SINGERS will find these Troches of great benefit in preventing hoarseness and tickliness of voice, while

FOR CATARRH AND COLD IN THE HEAD, these Troches will be found to give almost immediate relief.

RUSHTON'S, cor. BROADWAY, Barclay and Canal sts. Price 25 cents a Box.

Ask for RUSHTON'S 12 cent Troches, to try them.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st. to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 38 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enables him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

THE CONFESSIONS OF AN INVALID.—Being desirous of doing a great good among the suffering community, or those afflicted with nervous debility caused by that secret indulgence in youth, I have published for their benefit the experience of myself, being a victim to that solitary vice, how I cured myself after being put to a great expense through medical imposition and quackery. I will send them to any address on receipt of two three-cent stamps. All orders are requested to be directed in full to SIMON A. FREEMAN, Lowell, Mass.

THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE OF AN INVALID.—Published for the benefit and as a warning to young men who suffer from nervous debility, premature decay, &c.; supplying the means of self-cure. By one who cured himself, after being put to great expense through medical imposition and quackery. Single copies may be had of the author, NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Esq., Bedford, Kings County, N. Y.; by inclosing a postpaid addressed envelope.

NIP EVIL IN BUD.—APPLY TO DR. WARD, No. 483 Broadway, up stairs. His Unfortunate's Friend, $1, the unfailing reliance. With his other great remedies, cures permanently with dispatch. Shun an early grave. Read Dr. WARD'S Private Medical Treatise, to be had gratis.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Benefactor. Infallible for the immediate removal of obstructions, irregularities, &c. Price $2. Office No. 483 Broadway. Dr. WARD can be consulted in confidence day or evening.

DR. WARD, NO. 483 BROADWAY, IS unapproached among the physicians in curing certain diseases. His Unfortunate's Friend and other great remedies accomplish an immediate cure. Shun an early grave. Read his Practical Treatise.

CONSULT DR. WARD, NO. 483 BROADWAY.—The early application to a competent physician saves much future misery. Dr. WARD performs speedy, permanent and every way satisfactory cures.

DR. A. E. COX, AGENT FOR THE ANSECRET OR FEMALE'S FRIEND, for removing obstructions; suit rooms for consultation, No. 17 West Houston-st., near Broadway. Sent by mail, $3 per box.

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE Have disappointed of a cure by not calling on Dr. HUNTER at first. The Hunterian Dispensary, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, established in 1834, for the Preservation of Human Life. PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—Dr. Hunter has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting or sickening effects of all other remedies; cures, in new cases, in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb, unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for nothing, that treats of the evil effects of early abuse and indulgence; is embellished with elaborate colored engravings, portraying every feature and phase of disease; exposes the fallacy of the ordinary modes adopted for the cure of local as well as hereditary maladies, and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for expunging every trace of the virus from the system.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE,
STEAM LUMBER-MILL
AND
LUMBER-YARD
At foot of West 19th st., New-York.

The yard includes the block bounded by 18th and 19th sts., 11th-av. and North River. The mill is one of the most complete of its kind in the United States; has four planing machines, and complete machinery for scroll and circular sawing, resawing and turning in all their branches. The engine is nearly new, and rated at 30 horse power.

There is a good brick stable for 12 horses. Also an office, lumber-sheds, &c., on the premises, and in short the mill and yard are fitted with every convenience and adaptation for the business, and the location is not surpassed by any in the City. Premises are held under a long lease.

For price, terms, &c., inquire of the Assignees, PLATT ADAMS, at Trinity Building, No. 111 Broadway, or C. N. WIXOM, on the premises.

FOR SALE—THE BUSINESS, STOCK AND FIXtures of a first-class and long established family grocery, in one of the best locations in the City; a rare chance for any one desiring to engage in the business. Satisfactory reasons given for selling out; no agents need apply. For information, inquire of JOHN BALCOM, No. 309 4th-st., corner Greene.

$500 PATENT RIGHT FOR THE STATE of New-York, by which a large amount of money can be made by manufacturing the article, or $5,000 can be made by selling it out in county rights.

T. FISLER, No. 74 Malden-lane.

$5,000 TO $10,000.—PARTNER WANTED—In a cash manufacturing business which will pay $10,000 clear profit this year. A man willing to devote his energies to business will find this upon investigation a chance seldom offered. Address BUSINESS, Box No. 140 *Times* Office.

TO APOTHECARIES.—A DRUG STORE, WITH handsomely arranged fixtures of the finest description and stock of the best medicines and chemicals, &c., is offered for sale at a sacrifice, of one half its value. Location admirable. Apply to ELKIN & BENEDICT, Real Estate Agents, No. 1 Court-st., Brooklyn.

TO GROCERS.—FOR SALE A CORNER GROcery on 8th-av., well established and doing a very profitable business, will be sold on reasonable terms for cash; the owner is retiring from business. Inquire of WARD & GILBERT, No. 209 Washington-st.

QUARTZ ROCK MILLS AND PORTION of the patent for sale, conceded by miners the very best for reducing rock and other hard substances to impalpable powder, with harden-d shifting, grinding surfaces easily changed. SOUTHWICK & WOOD, 82 Nassau-st.

DRUG STORE WANTED TO PURCHASE —Doing a good business, in a good location, by a cash customer. Address CHEMIST, Box No. 144 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE.—THE STOCK AND GOOD WILL OF a crockery house long established in trade, and now doing a large business. Address W., Box No. 181, Post-office.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School Officers of the XVIth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until Tuesday, the 19th day of March, inst., at 12 o'clock, at noon, for painting the interior walls and woodwork, and the outside woodwork of Ward Schoolhouse No. 11, in West 17th-st., in said Ward. Specifications for said painting can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings of the Board of Education, No. 94 Crosby-st. Two responsible and approved sureties for the faithful performance of the contract will be required from the successful bidder. The contract will be awarded, other things being equal, to the lowest responsible bidder, offering satisfactory sureties, though the School Officers reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interests to do so.

THOMAS CHRISTY,
Chairman School Officers of the XVIth Ward.
JOHN G. MCNARY, Secretary.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED, by the School Officers of the VIth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm-sts., until MONDAY, the 11th day of March, at 5 o'clock P. M., for painting the interior walls and woodwork, and the outside iron work, of Primary School-house No. 8, in Mott-st., in the said Ward, the work to be done in August next, pursuant to specifications on file, and to be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each bidder.

The School Officers reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.

FRANCIS O'ROURKE, } Committee
OWEN KINNEY, } on
WALTER ROCHE, } Buildings.

SHIPPING.

THROUGH FREIGHT ARRANGEMENT.—For NORFOLK, PORTSMOUTH, CITY POINT and RICHMOND, connecting with Norfolk and Petersburgh and South Side Railroads for LYNCHBURGH, BRISTOL, MEMPHIS and intermediate stations. Freight received every day and through receipts furnished at Pier No. 13 North River.

Steamship JAMESTOWN, Capt. SKINNER, leaves every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M.

Steamship ROANOKE, Capt. COUCH, leaves every THURSDAY, at 3 P. M.

Steamship YORKTOWN, Capt. PARRISH, every SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.

Freight to Norfolk 7 cents per foot; to City Point, 8 cents; and to Richmond, 9 cents.

Passage to Norfolk, (stateroom and meals included,) $8; to Petersburgh or Richmond, $10; children between the ages of 1 and 12, half price.

LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 115 Broadway.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$130
Second Cabin Passage.....75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$110
Second Cabin Passage.....60

The ships from New-York call at Cork Harbor.
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins.	AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone.	CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ASIA, Capt. S. G. Lott.	AMERICA, Capt. Moodie.
AUSTRALASIAN, Capt. E. M. Hoskley.	NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch. SCOTIA, (now building.)

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

AMERICA, McAnley, leaves Boston Wednesday, Mch 6.
AUSTRALASIAN, Hockley, leaves New-York Wednesday, March 13.
NIAGARA, Moodie, leaves Boston Wednesday, March 20.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves New-York Wednesday, March 27.
CANADA, Anderson, leaves Boston Wednesday, April 3.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New-York Wednesday, April 10.
EUROPA, Cook leaves Boston Wednesday, April 17.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York Wednesday, April 24.

Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones, or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein engrossed. For freight or passage apply to H. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.

ON SATURDAY, MARCH 30,
THE UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMER ARAGO.
D. LINES, Commander.

Will sail from Pier No. 3, NORTH RIVER, foot of Beach-st., on SATURDAY, March 30, at noon.

This steamer (unsurpassed for safety and comfort) has double-engines under deck inclosed by water-tight compartments, which, besides other results, tends, in the event of collision or stranding, to keep the pumps free to work and secure the safety of vessel and passengers.

For freight or passage, apply to
SAMUEL M. FOX,
GEO. MACKENZIE,
Agents, No. 7 Broadway.

The steamer FULTON will sail April 27.

TAPSCOTT'S LINE OF LIVERPOOL PACKETS.

The subscribers continue to grant certificates of passage to and from Liverpool by their favorite line of packets, com

AFFAIRS OF THE NATION.

[Continued from First Page.]

tions, because their services were really valuable and their places could not be readily supplied. Three of the six entry clerks in the Custom-house, who are acquainted with foreign currencies and the important details of their particular posts, have thus held over for twenty years. Mr. CHARLES CLINCH, too, the Collector's legal adviser on all points of Revenue law, has grown gray in the service. But the majority of the present incumbents are preparing to die the death. Doubtless, all of these will meet their fate with resignation—when they are invited to resign. Some, who have other sources of revenue, besides the revenue service, contemplate the coming cloud with commendable calmness. Others talk excitedly, and defiantly, and foolishly, as a certain Deputy-Collector whom we might name, who said, "I'll be"—no matter what, readers of ears polite,—"if I'd hold office under LINCOLN, any how." But there are men there who have families dependent upon them, and have no other means of earning a subsistence for them, that are quite downcast and desponding. As the man said in the play, "Life has its ups and its downs, and this is one of the downs."

THE NEW-YORK POST-OFFICE APPOINTMENTS.

That standard political maxim, "To the victors belong the spoils," while it creates no little satisfaction to the victors, *per contra* creates a species of sword of Damocles for the defeated from the moment of the election. The New-York Post-office is in this respect no exception to the Custom-house and other departments of the General Government now transferred from the control of the Democracy to that of Republicanism. The transition from the one *régime* to the other is of course a species of purgatory—something like the state of mind that a condemned man must be in between the time the black cap is drawn over his face and the moment the rope is cut. This state of mind must be something similar to that of the engineer of a locomotive when he knows he is to encounter a collision the next minute—he suffers a variety of collisions, and is mentally smashed a dozen times before the real crash comes; and when by any miracle the crash is averted they are equally elated.

The gentlemen now fulfilling the onerous duties of clerks in the Post-office in this City are, of course, in a state of anxious suspense as to their fate in the coming revolution in officeholding circles. It is not to be supposed that the patriotic parades of their Wide-Awake opponents were not animated to some extent with the hope of serving the country in various positions of trust and emolument; and, whether holding sinecures or not, the present incumbents feel rather certain of being ultimately ousted, and seeing their places filled by two hundred out of the two thousand applicants for their positions.

There are, indeed, a few, and the head of the office, the efficient Mr. TAYLOR, is one, who have the temerity to hope for continuance in place, as a measure of necessity. To some extent their hopes are well-founded, for, though our American system presumes that any citizen is capable of stepping, ready qualified, into the office that his fellow-citizens may choose to select for him, still, in many cases, the requisite skill is difficult of attainment. This is particularly the case with the Post-office Department, in which the distribution of mails and other *minutiæ* are properly performed only after great experience. These, however, can be limited and gradually diminished, so as to secure for the Department a directly opposite political complexion to that which characterizes it at present.

The patronage of the office is not inconsiderable. The best bite, of course, is that of the Postmaster, whose regular salary is $2,000, and fees from rent of boxes $2,000 more. Then there are about two hundred clerkships, at salaries of from $2,000 down to $600—minus the customary political tax—from ten to twenty per cent., as the exigencies of the country may require. It is, of course, impossible to anticipate the fortunate names of the new incumbents—the applicants are substantially the same as those for the Naval-office and Custom-house—there being a list of patriots who seem determined to aim high, and feel sure of catching somewhere as they sift through from place to place.

RELIEF FOR THE TEXAS TROOPS.

The steamer *Empire City*, of M. O. ROBERTS' New-Orleans and Havana line, which has been cleared for Indianola, sailed yesterday morning, with a large quantity of army stores for the supply of the different garrisons in Texas. She will relieve the United States troops which have been sent to the seaboard, and transport such of them as it may be necessary to other ports. The *Daniel Webster*, lately dispatched to Brazos, is expected to arrive here about the 10th, with such of the troops as were not required for service at Tortugas and Key West.

EFFECTS OF SECESSION.

LETTER FROM JUDGE LYON, OF SOUTH CAROLINA, TO A FRIEND IN TEXAS.

From the Waco (Texas) Gazette.

The following letter from Judge ROBERT LYON, of Abbeville Court-house, South Carolina, speaks for itself:

ABBEVILLE, C. H., Thursday, Jan. 24, 1861.

DEAR SIR: I desire you to procure for me and send by mail, a Texas Almanac. Six months since, I felt perfectly willing to remain in South Carolina; but I can remain here no longer. At the election of LINCOLN we all felt that we must resist. In this move I placed myself amongst the foremost, and am yet determined to resist him to the bitter end. I had my misgivings at first of the idea of seperate secession, but though it would be but for a short time, and at small cost. In this matter, together with thousands of other Carolinians, we have been mistaken. Everything is in the wildest commotion. My bottom land on Long Cane, for which I could have gotten $30 per acre, I now cannot sell at any price. All our young men nearly are in and around Charleston. Thither we have sent many hundreds of our negroes (I have sent twenty) to work. Crops were very short last year, and it does now seem that nothing will be planted this coming season. All are excited to the highest pitch, and not a thought of the future is taken. Messengers are running here and there, with and without the Governor's orders. We have no money. A forced tax is levied upon every man. I have furnished the last surplus dollar I have. I had about $27,000 in bank. At first I gave a check for ten thousand, then five thousand, then the remainder. It is now estimated that we are spending $25,000 per day, and no prospect of getting over these times. It was our full understanding when we went out of the Union, that we would save a new Government of all the Southern States. Our object was to bring about a collision with the authorities at Washington, which all thought would make all join us. Although we have sought such collision in every way, we have not yet got a fight, and the prospect is very distant.

I want the Almanac, in order to see from it what part of Texas may suit me. I want to raise cotton principally, but must raise corn to do me. I will need about a thousand acres of good land. My force is increasing; many young negroes are coming on. I can send to the field about 65, big and little. I shall make no crop here this year. I shall start my negroes from here to JOHN BREWSLER, at Shrieveport, about the 1st of April. I will leave my lands here to grow up in pines. When we all get to Shreveport, JOHN BROWNLEE says he will go with me all over Texas. I cannot live here, and must get away. Many are leaving now; at least 10,000 negroes have left already, and before long one-third of the wealth of South Carolina will be in the West. I desire you to look around and help me get a home. As ever, yours,

ROBERT LYON.

The Change in the Weather.

On Wednesday afternoon, at 6 o'clock, the thermometer suddenly fell to within a few degrees of zero. The wind was sharp and cold, blowing a gale all night. At different points along the Hudson River, from Albany to New-York, a snow-squall prevailed with more or less fury. It reached Peekskill about fifteen minutes to 9 o'clock, and from Rhinebeck to that village, exceeded any storm that has preceded it this Winter, so thick and fast did the snow fall. The squall kept pace with the Express train at Hudson, Rhinebeck, Fishkill, Peekskill, Yonkers and New-York, where it arrived at 10¼, and by 10½ the snow had ceased to fall. The cold continued to increase along the river all night and yesterday. At Hudson and Albany the thermometer yesterday morning at 6 o'clock varied from zero to five degrees below.

The steamer *Oregon* one of the Hudson boats, left that city on Wednesday night for New-York, with a number of passengers on board. She was struck by the squall about 6½ o'clock, and driven aground between Tivoli and Rhinebeck. The *South America*, the other Hudson boat, lies at the dock, at Hudson, having weathered the storm in safety.

The river is very rough. Ice in considerable quantities, formed last night, is floating, or driven along the shore by the wind, from Poughkeepsie to New-York, and in some places between Newburgh and Poughkeepsie the river is full from shore to shore. From the latter place to Hudson it is full of ice, much of it being stationary and frozen entirely across. The water and creeks along shore are frozen over; and the bay at Hudson, open Wednesday afternoon, and on Tuesday perfectly free of ice, was frozen over so firmly that when the express passed that city yesterday morning at 11 o'clock, some eight or ten men and boys were skating upon it.

When the train left Albany last night at 5 o'clock, the weather was about the same as at 2 P. M., from three to five degrees above zero. The ice in the river had materially increased during that time.

NEW-YORK STATE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

ALBANY, Thursday, March 7.

Mr. MANIERRE reported favorably the bill to open Pennsylvania-avenue, Brooklyn; also, the bill for altering the plan of New-York north of One Hundred and Fifty-fifth-street; also, the bill for altering the Commissioners' Map of Brooklyn; also, the bill relative to the Bureau of Markets.

Mr. HILLHOUSE reported favorably the bill for the sale of the Quarantine lands, Staten Island.

Mr. PROSSER reported favorably the bill providing means for the payment of the Canal debt, and to pay the interest on the $12,000,000 Canal loan.

Mr. LAWRENCE introduced a bill amendatory of the act incorporating the Queen's County Savings Bank. It reduces the Board of Trustees to twenty four, by providing that no vacancies shall be filled until the number be reduced.

Mr. MANIERRE's bill for the better government of the Common Schools of New-York City abolishes the office of Commissioners of Common Schools, and transfers the accounts, &c., to six Commissioners of public education, to be appointed by the Comptroller and Recorder of New-York City; to hold office for two, four, six and eight years respectively; the powers now vested in the Board of Education to be transferred to the above-named Commissioners, excepting they shall not be ex-officio members of the Board of Trustees; each Commissioner to receive $3,000 per annum. This takes effect May 1, 1861.

Mr. MANIERRE introduced a bill for the safe keeping and deliverance of valuable packages by means of burglar-proof safes, and to be located in the City of New-York; capital stock to be $100,000. Also, to prevent and punish cruelty to animals.

The bill increasing the salary of the Superintendent of the Insurance Department passed.

Mr. MCLEOD MURPHY offered a preamble, setting forth that a letter, dated Feb. 28, by JOHN KENNEDY, General Superintendent of the Metropolitan Police, had been published, stating that he, (KENNEDY,) with other officers of the Police Department, had been employed beyond the limits of the State of New-York without authority of law. In view of these facts Mr. MURPHY offered a resolution calling upon the Board of Police to report to the Senate the names of persons in the Police Department employed in other States, the nature of their employment, the instructions they received, and all the correspondence relating thereto.

Mr. CONNOLLY offered a resolution to appoint a Committee, consisting of the members from the Metropolitan Police District, to inquire into the practice of arrest, detention and discharge of persons by the Metropolitan Police, with power to send for persons and papers.

Mr. J. MCLEOD MURPHY reported a bill to exempt the New-York Academy of Music from taxation.

ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, Thursday, March 7.

Mr. WARD offered a resolution restricting all debate to ten minutes, which was laid over.

Mr. VARIAN, by consent, introduced a bill relating to commerce, and an act to provide against infectious and pestilential diseases in the Port of New-York and amendatory thereof. It provides for the refunding of the head money.

Mr. VARIAN presented remonstrances from the Mayor and City Government of New-York, against granting exclusive privileges to ships, wharves and piers in the City to the Long Island Railroad Company.

The bill for making an appropriation for the improvement of Beaver River was lost, and a motion to reconsider it was also lost.

The House then took up in Committee of the Whole—Mr. DENMOT in the Chair—the bill to give consent to the State of New-York to purchase the present Post-office site in Nassau-street, New-York.

Mr. COZANS moved to strike out the first section of the bill in order that an opportunity might be presented to hear remonstrances read, which have been presented, against the bill.

The Clerk was unable to find the remonstrances.

Mr. COZANS moved to report progress. Lost—37 to 38.

A long and spirited debate ensued—Messrs. Varian, COZANS, Hutchings, Pierce, Finch, Fullerton and Kirnan opposing the bill, and Messrs. Robinson, Tuthill, Prendergast and Angel favoring it.

Mr. FINCH moved to amend the first section by adding, "provided, said purchase shall be made and approved of by the present Postmaster-General of the United States."

Mr. FULLERTON moved to amend the first section, so that the consent of the State shall be given to the purchase by the General Government of any parcel of ground in the City of New-York which the General Government shall purchase for a Post-office site in the City of New-York.

Several motions were made to report progress, all of which were lost by one or two majority.

After further discussion, Mr. FULLERTON's amendment was adopted.

Mr. BIRDSALL moved to further amend by making the amendment give consent to the purchase of any site which the General Government shall purchase, or may have purchased.

Mr. COZANS then moved to strike out the enacting clause, and spoke at some length against the bill as being opposed to the interests and wishes of the citizens of New-York.

After a long debate, Mr. FINCH moved to report progress on the bill. Carried by 44 to 36.

The Assembly had the annual Supply bill under consideration until 11 o'clock, when a motion to report progress was carried, and the House adjourned.

The New-Jersey Legislature.

TRENTON, N. J., Thursday, March 7.

The New-Brunswick, Milburn and Orange Railroad bill was ordered to a third reading in the House. The joint meeting is now in session. R. M. SMITH has been nominated for State Treasurer. Three ballots have been taken without an election.

Mr. SMITH was elected State Treasurer. After eight ballots for State Prison Inspector, the joint meeting adjourned *sine die*. The present Inspector will therefore hold over.

News from Denver.

FORT KEARNEY, Thursday, March 7.

The Western stage-coach for Omaha, with the mails and passengers, and HINCKLEY & Co.'s Express, with $7,000 in treasure, passed at 11 A. M.

DENVER, Monday, March 4.

A nugget was found in the Georgia Gulch last week, which weighs $193. Miners are said to be doing exceedingly well in that neighborhood. Many people are going to the new Platte and Clear Creek diggings, fifteen to twenty-five miles from here. Four cords of quartz from Horse Fall Lead Boulder lead mines, last week gave over $1,300.

A letter from Fort Wise brings intelligence that Col. BOONE has concluded a most favorable treaty with the Cheyenne and Arapahoe Indians. It contains special provisions respecting the site of Denver.

The Rocky Mountain *News* has published the new secret discovery for saving gold from iron pyrites and oily plumbago. By this process the yield of gold has been increased from 3,000 to 5,000 per cent. over the old method.

The Rhode Island Republican Convention.

PROVIDENCE, Thursday, March 7.

The Republican Convention unanimously nominated for Governor JAMES Z. SMITH, formerly Mayor of Providence; for Lieutenant-Governor, Simon H. Green, of Warwick; for Attorney-General, Sullivan Ballow, of Cranston; for Secretary of State, John R. Bartlett, of Providence; for Treasurer, Samuel A. Parker, of Newport; for Congress, Eastern District, Christopher Robinson; Western District, Wm. D. Brayton.

The Convention was full, and the proceedings perfectly harmonious.

Michigan Democratic State Convention.

DETROIT, Thursday, March 7.

The Democratic State Convention in this city, to day, nominated CHARLES J. WALKER, of Wayne County, for Justice of the Supreme Court.

Town Election at Dunkirk.

DUNKIRK, N. Y., Wednesday, March 6.

At the town election held here yesterday, the "Democratic Union Party" elected their Supervisor, President of the Village, Clerk, Treasurer, Assessor, Collector, and six out of the nine Trustees. At the election held here one year since, the entire Republican ticket was elected by a large majority.

State Politics.

UTICA, Thursday, March 7.

Oneida County (complete) elects 20 Republican and 13 Democratic Supervisors.

Large Fire in Dundee, N. Y.

DUNDEE, N. Y., Thursday, March 7.

The second disastrous fire for this Winter occurred in this place last night, over fifty buildings being destroyed and only one store left in the town. Among the stores destroyed were those of MALTBY & MCLEAN, groceries, dry goods, &c.; loss $35,000 to $40,000—insured. HAMLIN & MARTIN, dry goods, groceries, general produce, &c.; loss $15,000 to $20,000—insured. Their new store was also destroyed, A. HARPENDING'S tavern; loss, $10,000. ELLIS' new tavern; loss, $10,000—insured $5,000.

MURDOCH'S hardware store; loss, $10,000; insured, $5,000.

J. CATOR'S hardware store; loss about $15,000.

The Baptist Church was also destroyed; loss $3,000; insured.

A large number of dwellings were also burnt, mostly wooden.

The total loss is estimated at $100,000 to $150,000, on which there is not much insurance. Quite a number of the buildings burnt were those which have been rebuilt since the disastrous conflagration of December, and like that this was the work of an incendiary. There was a high gale blowing at the time, and it was impossible to subdue the flames. Several storekeepers removed their goods into the street, but they were all consumed after removal.

Three or four arrests have been made of persons suspected as being the incendiaries, and there is considerable excitement among the inhabitants, who are fearful of another conflagration which would lay the whole town in ashes.

TERRIBLE CALAMITY IN FORTIETH-STREET.

A Family of Seven Persons Burned to Death.

At about 6 o'clock yesterday morning a fire was discovered in the basement of the two-story and attic frame house No. 102 West Fortieth-street. The first floor of the building was occupied by Mrs. CATHARINE HOVEY as a cigar store, and PETER CUNNEN as a residence. The second floor was occupied by HENRY S. OAKLEY, who was the lessee of the premises. HENRY WOOD and his family, and two men named CLARK and GARVIN lived in the attic. A portion of the basement was used as a shop by Mr. WOOD, who was an upholsterer. Mrs. OAKLEY was the first to discover the fire, and she hastened to alarm the other occupants of the premises. But a very few moments elapsed before the fire mounted from the basement to the first floor, and, sweeping along the wood-work, was soon climbing the stairs in all its fury. Mrs. OAKLEY, in attempting to escape by the stairway, was severely burned about the face, neck and hands, but eventually gained the street.

Mr. OAKLEY and his daughter, aged 17 years, were also slightly injured in escaping by the same way. JAMES OAKLEY and URIAH LEWIS, two young men who occupied one of the bedrooms on the second floor, were driven to the roof by the flames, where they crawled through the scuttle and escaped by the adjoining roofs. During all the time thus occupied by these people, nothing had been heard of the family of Mr. WOOD, in the attic. When the flames were first discovered, Mr. WOOD, who was descending the stairs, was seen to rush back again for the purpose of saving his family. The firemen present were led to believe that every one was out of the burning building, until Fire Marshal BAKER accidentally learned that none of Mr. WOOD's family had been seen. Efforts were then made to rescue them, but the flames had made such headway that none could approach the building. At the earliest moment after the fire was partially subdued, Chief Engineer DECKER and his assistants commenced a search among the ruins for the bodies of the unfortunate victims, which resulted in finding, in the back attic bedroom, the charred remains of the entire family, seven in number. The bodies were placed in a wagon filled with straw, and conveyed to the Twentieth Ward Station-house by Sergeant VAN HAGAN. Those blackened trunks were all that remained of an entire family—father, mother and five children.

The following are the names and ages of the deceased: HENRY WOOD, a native of England, aged 35 years; his wife, JULIA WOOD, also a native of England, aged 25 years; WILLIAM WOOD, aged 7 years; HENRY WOOD, aged 5 years; JULIA WOOD, aged 3 years; ISABELLA and JENNY WOOD, twins, aged four months. Mr. CLARK, who, with a young man named GARVIN, occupied a room in the attic of the house, says he heard Mrs. WOOD crying loudly for some one to save her children. He was unable to render her any assistance whatever, as he was then considerably burned, and had but just time to escape by the garret window to save himself from suffocation. His companion escaped in the same manner. They had previously attempted to force their way down stairs, but had been driven back by the flames.

The upper stories of the building and the roof were entirely destroyed, involving a loss of about $600. Mr. OAKLEY was insured on his furniture to the amount of $400 in the Greenwich Insurance Company, but is the only one who had any insurance whatever. The roof of the building No. 1385 Broadway was slightly damaged by the fire. While this terrible fire was at its height some of the firemen present were engaged in a fight, firing pistols, throwing stones, and knocking each other down with slungshots. We have been unable to learn to which companies these brutes belong, but trust the Chief Engineer will take measures to have them expelled from the Department which they so disgrace. It is said that there was a great lack of ladders at the fire, which is attributed to the fact that Hook and Ladder Company No. 16, lying in Forty-ninth-street, near Lexington-avenue, was not present at all. This Company have lately had a quarrel among themselves, and the consequence is that their apparatus remains in the house, while the lives and property of our citizens are sacrificed to the flames. We know nothing of the merits of the quarrel, but the Chief Engineer should make some arrangement by which those ladders, &c., can be made available in that vicinity.

INQUEST ON THE BODIES.

Coroner JACKMAN held an inquest on the bodies of the deceased yesterday afternoon, when a number of witnesses were sworn. Mr. H. S. OAKLEY, the lessee of the house, was the only one whose evidence was important, and we append his words:

Henry S. Oakley, being duly sworn, says: I resided at No. 102 West Fortieth-street; I leased the house last May, and rented apartments to Mr. Wood, the deceased; on account of the apartments being vacant, I told Mr. Wood that he might live in the two back attic rooms; the house is a brick and stone house, with a wood roof, and is two and a quarter stories high; this morning, about ten minutes to six o'clock, I got up and lighted my fire; I resided on the second floor; I went down to the back area to get water; opposite to the back area stairs is a half glass door, which leads to a back basement, used for the purpose of storing washing tubs; I have a coal bin there also; when I went for the water, my dog came out of this place; I went up stairs with the water, and returned down stairs and went out to the grocery; I shortly returned and went up stairs and into my kitchen; in about five minutes after my wife came out of her room; she smelt smoke in the entry; she came and told me of it, I went down to the head of the basement stairs, where I found there was heat and a dense smoke coming up the stairs; I called out for a pail, and went into the back area; I looked into the back basement and it was like an oven; I saw that I could not put the fire out, so I ran up stairs to alarm the inmates; I think I saw deceased, but am not positive; I heard his voice; part of my family had to escape by the roof; my wife was considerably burned and my daughter and myself slightly; I saw Mr. Wood's servant come down stairs; I do not think I saw any others of the Wood family; in my opinion the fire broke out in the basement, but I do not know its origin; the front basement was occupied in part by a barber; I think it was from seven to ten minutes only from the time I went for the water until the time the fire was discovered; when I was down there I think I should have discovered the fire had there been any at the time; there was no communication between the barber's and the back basement; the petition is lath and plaster; there is a door in it which has not been used since I lived in the house.

Several other witnesses were sworn, but their evidence does not tend to show the origin of the fire. They were persons who had been roused from their sleep and forced to fly for their lives.

At the conclusion the Jury rendered the following verdict: "That the deceased (HENRY WOOD) came to his death from burns received during the fire at No. 102 West Fortieth-street on the 7th day of March, 1861. How or in what manner said fire originated we are unable to say." The same verdict was rendered in the other cases.

Arrivals in the City.

Hons. D. W. Ingersoll, of Michigan; G. Marsten, M. W. Tappan, G. Fogg, A. H. Young, E. H. Austin, and W. Hamlin, of New-Hampshire; J. H. Francis and T. B. Caroll, of Troy; D. D. Mallory, of Connecticut; D. Kellogg, of Vermont, and T. B. Fitch, of New York, are at the Astor House.

Hon. Charles Sherrill, J. Gray, and T. J. Auburn, of Albany; J. L. Wetherill, of San Francisco, and S. D. Crane, of Boston, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Gen. H. H. Baxter, of Vermont; Hon. T. E. Woodbridge of the same place; J. B. du Boise, of Buffalo; W. M. Southworth, of Cleveland, Ohio; G. Frost, of Boston; W. P. Wallace, of Tennessee, and J. N. Bell, of Washington, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

E. Marquez and family, of New Orleans; C. A. Smith and lady, T. Thatcher, J. E. Thatcher, of Boston; C. G. Barnes, of Richmond, Va., and A. F. Edwards of Saratoga, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

T. P. Ives, of Connecticut; J. Potter and lady, of Philadelphia; R. W. Thompson, of Norwich; N. Hooper, of Boston; M. W. Borland, of Boston, and E. Orr, of Detroit, are at the Brevoort House.

Dr. Van Evrie, of Washington; Col. T. Nash, of New-Orleans, and D. B. McKenna, of New-Orleans, are at the La Farge.

—Col. Charles Carroll Hicks, of the Nineteenth Division of the Army of Italy, is to deliver a lecture in Albany on GARIBALDI, whose service he has recently left.

CITY AND COUNTY AFFAIRS.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

THE PLAN OF THE PEACE CONGRESS DISCUSSED—GREAT SPEECH OF ALDERMAN BRADY—A COMMISSION TO BE APPOINTED ON THE SUBJECT—CURIOUS DEVELOPMENT AS TO THE MODUS OPERANDI OF REPORTS OF COMMITTEES—DEAD LOCK ON THE TAX LEVY.

At the meeting of the Board of Aldermen, last evening, Alderman FREAR offered a series of resolutions providing for the appointment of a commission of five gentlemen to present to the Legislature the humble petition of the Corporation of the City, that the recommendation of the late Peace Congress be submitted to the people of the State to be voted upon.

Alderman DAYTON said it would be well to have the plan of the Peace Congress read to the Board before proceeding to the discussion. He was satisfied that the plan was unfavorable to the majority of the Northern people.

Alderman CORNELL differed from Alderman DAYTON. He understood the plan of the Peace Congress to be based on the Missouri Compromise line, and was willing to abide by the decision of the people thereon.

Alderman DAYTON said the plan of the Peace Congress, though it did not please those for whom it was made, was even a greater submission of the rights of the North than was asked for by the Breckinridge men in the Charleston Convention, and had been distinctly repudiated by the people of the country, and especially by the people of this State, by a majority of 50,000. He continued to oppose the proposition at some length, amid repeated interruptions by calls to order. In conclusion, he hoped the Common Council would attend to its proper business.

Alderman FROMENT said the resolution did not exactly suit him, but he could see no harm in having an expression of opinion. He did not see that it was certain that the people thought now as they did in November, and instanced the fact of the onslaught on Mr. Seward as an evidence that there had been a change in public sentiment.

Alderman CORNELL believed the people were willing to compromise—even Republicans.

Alderman BRADY believed that if the Common Council could do anything to cement this Union again, it ought to do it. He believed in discarding fanatics of all parties. Where was the harm of letting the people express their views on the plan of the Peace Congress? Let us know where the people of the United States stand. What did our new President amount to if he was not sustained by the people? Greeley is trying to traduce the characters of Seward and Weed because he (Greeley) was beat for the Senate. He believed Greeley was a fanatic. [Applause in the lobby.] So was Wendell Phillips. Mr. Seward was a statesman, and was for the Union. Would Greeley go South? [No.] If the war came we would have to go South and fight the battles that Greeley started. He believed Bennett was as much of a fanatic as Greeley. [Laughter.] The gentleman of the Ninth——

The PRESIDENT—Order.

Alderman DAYTON—Let him go on in that way—I want him to.

Alderman BRADY—I will go on, and do just as I like. I don't care for nothing or nobody. I ask no favors of anybody. It was well enough for the editors to lay quietly on their pens; but writing an article and shouldering a musket, and standing the enemy's balls—[laughter]—or bullets—[renewed laughter]—was another thing. He did not want to shoot his brother. He would rather do most anything than shoot down our Southern brethren in cold blood. He cared for no parties nor nothing, but didn't believe in these fanatical resolutions. This proposition might have some effect on the State Legislature. He wanted to learn the voice of the great West. We could get these New-York political tricksters any time. Now they were on this side, and now on the other; but they were always to be seen when the loaves and fishes were about.

Alderman BOOLE called the previous question, and the resolutions passed by a vote of 14 to 3, and were sent to the Council Board.

EXTENDING LEXINGTON-AVENUE.

A resolution offered by Alderman FREAR was adopted, ordering that the Legislature be memorialized in favor of extending Lexington-avenue from Sixty-fifth-street to Eighty-sixth-street.

OPENING FIFTH-AVENUE.

A resolution was offered directing the opening of Fifth-avenue from One Hundred and Twenty-ninth-street to One Hundred and Thirtieth-street, by the Counsel to the Corporation, taking the necessary legal steps.

Alderman FROMENT was opposed to all action in opening streets unless the people on the line or those interested were in favor of it. He wanted the matter referred to a Committee.

Alderman PLATT said it was proposed simply to open the street according to law, so that the sidewalks could be laid.

Alderman CORNELL would move to amend by extending the street to Harlem River.

The paper was referred to the Committee.

SELLING HAMILTON-SQUARE.

Alderman FARLEY offered a resolution directing the Counsel to the Corporation to memorialize the Legislature in favor of selling Hamilton square. In connection with the subject, a communication was received from the Street Commissioner, setting forth that the contemplated laying out could not be done without an act of the Legislature.

The matter was referred.

ALBANY LEGISLATION FOR THE CITY.

Alderman DAYTON offered a resolution appointing a Committee of three to report to the Board upon the expediency of the passage of bills before the Legislature relating to the City.

Alderman BRADY believed in letting the Legislature alone. He believed there was never a bigger set of scoundrels than those at Albany. [Applause in the lobby.] He was willing that they should abolish the Board of Aldermen altogether.

Alderman BOOLE agreed with Alderman BRADY that the Committee would have their trouble for their pains.

Alderman TUOMEY moved to table the resolution, which was carried.

ARCHWAY AT ONE HUNDRED AND TWELFTH-STREET AND FOURTH-AVENUE.

A Report was presented from the Committee on Railroads in favor of building an archway under the Fourth-avenue Railroad at One Hundred and Twelfth-street.

A long discussion ensued, in which it was developed that three members out of the four that had signed the report, really did not know what was the purport of the document. One of the members of the Committee was said to have stated that *he believed he was signing a petition.*

Alderman BRADY said the way the gentlemen were talking it would seem that they were Puritans. *There was no use disguising the fact that most of the reports in the Board were got up on precisely the same way. This work was either the doing of the Railroad Company, or to benefit some property*, and not because the members had signed the paper in the way spoken of.

A PLEA FOR STREET VENDERS.

A communication was received from the Mayor transmitting the complaints of street venders that they were interfered with by the Police, and recommending that the ordinance be amended so as to relieve the complainants.

The paper was ordered on file, it being stated that the obnoxious ordinance has been repealed.

DRILL-ROOMS FOR THE ELEVENTH REGIMENT.

The Committee on Finance reported in favor of hiring Eagle Hall for the purpose of a drill-room.

Alderman DAYTON stated that though he was a member of the Finance Committee, this measure had never been considered in any meeting which he was notified to attend. He moved to recommit, which was lost, and the report was adopted, Alderman DAYTON alone voting in the negative.

ONE STEP TOWARDS A PAID FIRE DEPARTMENT.

The report of the Committee on Fire Department in favor of paying engineers of steam fire engines regular salaries from Oct. 31, 1860, was received.

THE TAX LEVY.

The rules were suspended and the Tax Levy was taken up as it came from the Councilmen.

Alderman DAYTON moved that the Board concur.

Alderman GENET in the Chair, ruled that the paper must lay over in consequence of the increases in various amounts.

Alderman CORNELL believed the Board could adhere to its former action.

Alderman FROMENT favored that idea and believed that a Committee of conference might be appointed.

Alderman GENET, in the Chair, said he believed the Chair was wrong. [Laughter.]

Alderman DAYTON insisted that the Chair was right.

On motion of Alderman FROMENT the Board adhered to its former action.

Alderman CORNELL moved a Committee of Conference to consist of three members from each Board, which was carried, and Aldermen BOOLE, FARLEY and SMITH were appointed on behalf of the Aldermen.

DEAD HORSE.

On a report from the Committee on Finance in favor of paying for a dead horse, Alderman DAYTON again complained that as a member of the Committee he had not been consulted.

COURTESIES TO HON. JOHN A. DIX.

Alderman DAYTON moved to suspend the rules in order to take up the resolution from the Councilmen—the resolution tendering the hospitalities of the City to Hon. JOHN A. DIX, which was carried, and the resolution passed.

The Board adjourned to Monday next.

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

THE TAX LEVY FOR 1861.

A regular meeting of this Board was held last evening, the President in the Chair and a full attendance of members.

On motion of Mr. BARNEY, the regular order of business was dispensed with, and the Board took up the Tax Levy.

Mr. BARNEY moved to reduce the amount of certain appropriations, and to strike out others altogether, which was lost; and, on motion of Mr. LENT, the Board decided to take up each item separately.

The charges made in the various appropriations were generally carried by a strict party vote, and with but little debate, the whole programme having evidently been arranged beforehand. The following are the changes made in the levy, as reported to the Board by the Finance Committee. Appropriation for repairs and improvements of Aqueducts, reduced from $28,000 to $25,000. For the Board of Health, reduced from $37,000 to $25,000. For cleaning markets, reduced from $10,000 to $8,000. For City Contingencies, reduced from $60,000 to $30,000. For Contingencies in Street Department, reduced from $35,000 to $10,000. For Contingencies in Law Department, reduced from $20,000 to $5,000. Contingencies in City Inspector's Department, reduced from $25,000 to $5,000. Contingencies in the Mayor's Office, raised from $15,000 to $20,000. For Donations, reduced from $35,000 to $20,000. Fire and Police Telegraph, reduced from $2,500 to $1,500. For Opening New Streets, reduced from $100,000 to $70,000. For Salaries in City Inspector's Department, reduced from $112,000 to $90,000.

The following appropriations were struck out altogether.

For Abatement of Nuisances, $2,000. For Police Station-houses, $6,000. For Police Sanitary Expenses, $2,000.

The total amount of deductions from the report of the Finance Committee is $178,000, which, with the reduction of $51,657 36 made by the Committee, on the bill as it came from the other Board, makes a total reduction of $230,500 36 in the tax levy, as passed by the Board of Aldermen.

The tax levy, as amended by the Board of Councilmen, now stands $7,208,525 18.

After some routine business, the Board adjourned to Monday evening, having first appointed a Committee of Conference with the Board of Aldermen in relation to the tax levy.

Naval Intelligence.

Yesterday afternoon a detachment of United States marines left this City to join the ship's company of the United States steamer *Michigan*, on the lakes. The *Michigan* is a snug little vessel, about 400 tons burden, and was built at Erie, Penn., some years ago. She cruises on her land-bound station about eight months of the year. She went in commission this season at noon, on the 1st inst., when a new crew and officers went on board, and will leave port this day week. Annexed is a list of her officers:

Commander, JOHN C. CARTER; Lieutenants, Thos. H. Stevens, Leonard Paulding and E. W. Henry; Paymaster, J. George Harris; Surgeon, William M. Wood; Chief Engineer, Theodore Zeliea; Assistant, William H. Rutherclain; Paymaster's Clerk, J. J. Odell; Captain's Clerk, Geo. S. Odell; Carpenter, G. W. Elliot.

The *Michigan* has undergone thorough repairs, and is in all respects well appointed for cruising upon the lakes. She is the only vessel of our Navy in these inland seas, and, as such, is quite a favorite with the commercial public of the lake cities.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE.—The regular monthly meeting of the American Institute was held last evening in Room No. 24, Cooper Institute, the President, Gen. HALL, presiding. The President delivered an address, thanking the Institute for his reelection, dwelling upon the advantages and good works of the Association, expressing the hope that the City would provide a suitable place for the annual fair, stating that a large amount of the floating debt of the Institute has been paid off, and that over 100 members have joined during the past year. Mr. J. W. CHANDLERS was reelected Clerk and Librarian. The Agent, Mr. MCELRATH, reported that the various Boards have organized, and that the arrangements for the annual fair are being rapidly made. A resolution withdrawing the restriction in regard to the location of the proposed permanent building for the Institute and in favor of purchasing a site near the Crystal Palace ground, or the Central Park, was carried and the Board of Trustees were directed to select a site and report. The meeting soon afterwards readjourned.

[Advertisements.]

HEALTH OF AMERICAN WOMEN.

Organized under special legislative authority, and governed by men of the highest character and skill, the Graefenberg Medical Establishment is guaranteed as a responsible and trustworthy institution, and it is the most widely known and best esteemed medical organization in the country.

TESTIMONIALS REGARDING ITS MEDICINES HAVE BEEN PUBLISHED from such men as Gov. WESTCOTT, of Florida; Hon. J. R. BRIGGS, Supervisor County of New-York, and from leading Divines, Physicians and public men.

I hereby certify that I have examined a number of testimonials exhibited to me by the Graefenberg Company relative to the merits of their medicines, and I take pleasure in saying that they present evidences of genuineness, and are therefore entitled to the confidence of the public. N. BANGS, D. D.,
of the Methodist Church.

Since that time one of the leading Graefenberg Medicines has been its

UTERINE CATHOLICON,

which is the only reliable cure for those diseases which render the lives of women, from the age of fifteen upward, miserable to an extent only known to themselves. These diseases afflict married and single, and no social position, refinement of living, or condition in life, affords any guarantee against them. Beside the local uterine symptoms, they are often attended with

Deranged Monthly Periods:
Irregularities—Weakness—Faintness—
Deranged Appetite—Pain in the Back and Kidneys—Chills—Cold Hands and Feet—
Bloating—Feverishness—Neuralgia—
Palpitation of the Heart—
Dizziness—Nervousness—Headache—Restlessness—
Disturbed Sleep—Flushes of Heat—
Acid Stomach—Nausea—Indigestion—
Difficult passing of Urine, with heat or smarting—
Itching—Burning or Irritation of the Uterine Organs—Anxiety—Nervous Twitching—
Irritable Temper—Sadness—Depraved Appetite—
Flatulence—Unpleasant Dreams—Pain in the Uterine Organs—Numbness and Pain in the Limbs—
Loss of Memory—Pain in the Back.

DR. BRIDGE—Dear Sir: I am a Methodist minister, and have to travel much among the country towns, where I see many people in their homes. Knowing the Graefenberg Medicines so well, I always recommend them. The Pills and Uterine Catholicon work absolute miracles. I have seen many a suffering and broken down woman, to whom I have advised the Catholicon, and on seeing her again she told me that she had been entirely cured, and that she would advise a woman who was afflicted with any female weakness or irregularity, or uterine difficulty to go short of bread until six dollars were saved to send for the Catholicon. It will always cure, no matter how bad or how long standing the case has been. Even after the best physicians in the country have labored for years in vain, I have known the Graefenberg Catholicon to cure so often that I urge everybody to make any sacrifice to get it. It will never fail, and all sufferers may look upon it as the greatest blessing ever offered them.

Rev. W. H. LAWRENCE, Missouri.

THE GRAEFENBERG UTERINE CATHOLICON is prepared by an educated physician, and may be fully depended upon. All other preparations should be avoided.

Price $1 50 *per bottle.* FOR SIX DOLLARS FIVE BOTTLES WILL BE SENT BY EXPRESS, AND CHARGES PREPAID TO THE END OF EXPRESS LINE